JACK BRAND PILSENER

BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,762—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

[W]ITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1899.
EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th ,,
CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
,, ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th ,,
L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th ,,
SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd ,,
L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th ,,
			1900
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th ,,
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE.	A. Fellner	4,235	18th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	22nd Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 1, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

[T]O MARSEILLES DIRECT.

[V]IA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	1st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	16th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	Durrande.	15th Nov., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and al NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTS MOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on [illegible] 7th November, at 10 a.m., calling at [illegible] Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (W[illegible]

FOR KUR[illegible] AND [illegible]N GU[illegible]

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,538 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavinno	4,000,	9th Nov. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BISAGNO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 4th November, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12 Oct., 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. Yoshizawa, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th Oct. 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

LIGHT AND REFRESHING WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THE whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from DEINHARD & Co., C[illegible]. These Wines are generally admitted to be the most Delicate and Fragrant, as well as the most Wholesome, produced in the World.

STILL—HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	,,	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	,,	58	0	30	0	65	0	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	,,	52	0	27	8	58	0	31	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	,,	37	0	......		41	8	......	
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	,,	28	0	15	8	31	8	17	4
OPPENHEIM	,,	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	,,	38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0

SPARKLING HOCK.

		Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	Per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	31	0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

		Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.
FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour.	Per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	28	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	,,	54	0	31	0	60	4	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	,,	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

		Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	,,	27	8	15	0	31	0	16	12

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

"WITH FRAGRANCE BREATHING FROM HER ROSY LIPS."

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A pure antiseptic and deodorant Mouth Elixir, exquisitely perfumed. It thoroughly cleanses the TEETH, GUMS, and PALATE. A PERFECT DENTIFRICE.

Rs. 1-4 and 2-4 Per bootle.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE } BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

VARIETIES OF

PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES

FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS,
AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	12	0	PEKOE	,,	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	,,	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. **MARCKS & CO., LD.,** BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

THE "NEW HYGIENE."

FOUNTAIN DOUCHES.

		Rs.	a.
For the relief of constipation by means of warm water, fitted with glass gauge and complete with tube, fittings and stopcock	1 quart size. Each	4	0
	½ gallon ,, ,,	6	0
	1 gallon ,, ,,	8	0
Cheaper form, without glass gauge but otherwise complete	1 gallon size ,,	5	0

FLESH GLOVES & RUBBERS for the Bath.

		Rs.	a.
TURKISH and other cotton gloves.	Per pair. As. 10 to	1	4
EGYPTIAN LOOFAHS	Each	0	12
BATH BRUSHES (bristle)	Rs. 2-8 3-0 and	4	0
BATH SHAMPOOING BRUSHES, Coir. A new form in which the rubber is made of coir fibre. This is delightfully soft to use, and stimulates the skin and circulatory system better than the Loofah	Each	0	10
"THE NEW HYGIENE."—A book treating of health and physical development on a new and simple basis	Per copy	1	14

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade-Cross Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARGE SCALE.

MILITARY MAP OF THE NATAL FRONTIER.

BOLDLY PRINTED IN COLOURS.

Showing Railways, Roads, Telegraphs, Mountains Passes, Heights, Railway Distances, Town Populations, Sites of Engagements.

Price, Re. 0-12.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

A DINNER will take place on the Evening of 30th November, and all Scotsmen WISHING to SUBSCRIBE, are requested to send their Names to the Secretaries as soon as possible.

GEORGE MILLER,
GEORGE MACKENZIES,
Secretaries.

WANTED CLERKS

FOR a GOVERNMENT OFFICE, FIVE PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS, Salaries, two Rs. 25, two Rs. 30, and one Rs. 40, according to ability. Must write good hand, draft letters grammatically and have previous experience of Office work.

Apply to "A" care of this Paper.

WANTED
IN THE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY,
SUBORDINATES FOR EMPLOYMENT ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

APPLICATIONS, with Copies of testimonials, should be made by letter to the UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Only qualified men need apply.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of VEERJEE VISRAM has been DISSOLVED as from this 31st day of October, 1899. All persons are informed accordingly.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1899.

મેગાજી વીશરામની શહી, દા૦ પોતે.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 10th November, 1899, for the work of CONSTRUCTING ROADS on the ESPLANADE, near Masonic Hall, Bombay. The Value of the work will be about Rs. 22,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 30th October, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER TEJPAL DEWCHUND POOJARA, has contracted to PURCHASE from CULLIANBAI, widow and administratrix of the late DAYAL MEGHJI, deceased, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being in Deriasthan Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 989, Old Survey No. 665, and new survey No. 2211, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B ward No. 1701 and street No. 38-40, containing by admeasurement 106 2-9 square yards be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the East, by the said Dariasthan Street, on the West, by a sweeper's passage, on the North, by the house of Akhai Toolsidas, and on the South by the house of Kanji Kattawalla, and which said land hereditaments and premises formerly were and are now in the possession of the said Cullianbai widow, all persons having any claim against the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of lease, lien, sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, 18, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter received shall be considered as null void and waived.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1899.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

NOTICE TO OCCUPIERS OF LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES FOR HORSES AND OF MILCH CATTLE STABLES, AND OTHER PREMISES IN WHICH CATTLE ARE KEPT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, arrangements having been made for the REMOVAL by Rail of dust, ashes, refuse and rubbish collected from premises in the City, to Devnar in the Island of Salsette, the Undersigned has, under section 367 of the abovementioned Act, appointed the Railway siding of the Loading Depot on the Municipal Reclamation ground at Tardeo Flats, as the place for the temporary deposit of Stable refuse, dust, and rubbish to be hereafter collected from Livery and Commission Stables for horses, and from Milch Cattle Stables and other premises in which cattle are kept. The Undersigned therefore pursuant to Section 368 (1) of the said Act hereby prescribes the hours of 5 a.m., to 5.p. m., daily, as the time at which all stable refuse, dust, and rubish collected from any such stables or premises as aforesaid, is to be deposited at the place of temporary deposit aforesaid.

Railway wagons will, whenever practicable, be in waiting at the said siding so that carts bringing such stable refuse, dust and rubbish between the hours aforesaid may be discharged direct into such wagons, or in the absence of such wagons, such carts may be emptied at such place or places at the siding as will be pointed out by the Municipal inspector or Muccadum in charge.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 16th October, 1899.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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The prices and terms upon which "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square, or 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Specimen volumes may be examined at those addresses and orders booked.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application to Office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square: Bombay, 53, Esplanade Road.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
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AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES at Sirdar Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.

A lot of Arab and Persian horses, suitable for chargers, hacks, &c.

The horses are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
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1 handsome strong-built dog-cart.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler, quiet in harness and saddle.

On MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 42, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, hanging and table kerosine lamps, large iron double bedsteads, almirahs, carpets, a small collection of plants, &c., the property of Colonel G. W. STEVENS, R.A.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chaplain Quarters, Waudby Road, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, hanging and table kerosine lamps, large iron double bedsteads, almirahs, carpets horses, carriages, &c., the property of the Venerable W. E. SCOTT, Arch-Deacon of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 246 of 1899.

Sitaram Shanker .... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bhicoo Shanker and others........................ Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thomas Augustine Bland, Tribhowandass Narotumdass Malvi, and Manockjee Sorabjee Captain, the Special Commissioners appointed to sell the undermentioned property by an order, dated the 1st day of September, 1899, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction the following property on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., on the premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale. The said Special Commissioners have also power to sell the aforesaid property by contract, and any one inclined to purchase it by private contract may make his offer to the Special Commissioners or to any of them.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the oart known as Anant Rushicher Wady, near Kalbadevi Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 639 and 599, new No. 2972 and 2800, old survey Nos. 274 and 75, new survey No. 410, and assessed by the Municipality under board Nos. 4511 to 2515, street Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, partly by the property of Keshavrao Vinayek and partly by the property of Shamrao Maroba, on the south, by the public passage, on the east by the property of Ramrao Balkrishna, on the west, by the property of Narayen Anandrao.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. SMETHAM, BLAND and NOBLE, Solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street.

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Catalogues will be published and the property on view 5 days before the sale,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station Bungalow, Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, square piano, by Bluthner, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, carpets, large cooking stove, etc., the property of E. A. GOOD, Esq.

The property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 8th instant at 1 pm., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed, to sell by Public Auction, at Parel Road, next to Jacob Sassoon Mill the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crokeryware, ebonized, semigrand piano by Soundy & Co., in very good order, 1 English Rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis Victoria by Burlington Carriage Co., handsome bay Arab Horse, wearing apparel, leather dressing portmanteaux, pneumatic tyred safety bicycle, valuable books, pictures, Hinks hanging and bracket lamps, garden flower pots, &c., the property of the Late JAMES ARTHUR ROWLEY, Esq., Manager, Jacob Sassoon Mill.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VACANT LAND IN KAMATIPURA TWELFTH LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the spot by order of the Mortgagee Thucker Ramjee Ebjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Goolam Hoossein bin Mohomed Ibrahim Bhaijee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of March, 1899, the following vacant land viz:—

All that piece of government leasehold land on which there stood formerly a dwelling house, but which is now vacant, situate without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, fronting on the Northern side of Kamatipura twelfth Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the rent roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 68, New No. 16776, old Survey No. 406-1081 and New Survey No. 6611, and assessed under E Ward No. 1986 and Street Nos. 52-61, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East, by the Darga of Syed Sahebalii on the West, by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Adarjee Merwanjee Maistry, on the North, by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Kamatipura Twelfth Street.

For further particulars and conditious of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAAR.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Ramjee Ebjee, the mortgajee, and on account and at the risk of Shaik Chotoo Shaik Oosman, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of December, 1897, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land, with the massuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Khoja Street at or near Null Bazaar, outside the Fort, in the sub-district and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 and five ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old Nos. 2423, 494o, 2835, new No. 9471, old Survey Nos. 2-855, 2816, 2817, and new Survey No. 43:2, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 264, 266, and Ward No. 7311, and bounded on the east by the Khoja Street aforesaid, on the west by the house of Kanjee Kessowjee, on the north by the house of Oomersey Camma, and on the south by the house of Thucker Pragjee Mooljee, and the same premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further practiculars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS, TILED SHEDS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., receiver in suit No. 328 of 1899, Suleman Haji Esmail Chotani vs. Bai Mariambai and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1899, at 2 p.m., at Nowroji Hill, Chinch Bunder Timber shop, consisting of two tiled sheds for removal, and a lot of teak and bent teak joists, planks, iron-barred window frames, bamboos, cupboard and shop bench.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 1st November, 1899.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

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"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

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J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

			Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS ...			24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS			48	0
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SPOOLS.

			Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.		...Each	1	12
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,, Do.	do.	No. 4...	5	4
,, CARTRIDGE KODAK.		No. 4...	5	4

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FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

As the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, 30th October, 1899.

POONA EXTRA RACES.

TUESDAY, 31st OCTOBER.
THURSDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.
SATURDAY, 4th NOVEMBER.

SPECIAL TRAINS will RUN from and back to Bombay as ADVERTISED.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 25th October 1899.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
„ 5 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 4 „ „ „ 2 „

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

ROYAL BOMBAY YATCH CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yatch Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, at 5-15 p.m.

JAMES A. EZECHIEL, (Capt.)
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th October, 1899.

LANOWLI HOTEL.
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION
NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUSUINE
OPENS FROM 1st NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED by Mr. J. N. TATA, at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, at and upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1899, for the execution of work in connection with a hotel estimated to cost about 17 lacs of rupees which is to be erected on the Apollo Reclamation.

The tenders to be under two separate heads, viz:—

1st.—All items of masonry and plaster work under part A.

2nd.—All items of wood work including iron work under part B.

Further particulars, conditions of contract, specifications, schedules of quantities and forms of tender can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned during office hours, on week days.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must accompany each tender, to be forfeited in case of refusal or evasion to execute an agreement for contract after acceptance of a tender.

Mr. Tata does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SITARAM AND MIRZA,
Architects.
14, Sirdar's Gung, Fort, 16th October, 1899.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MEDICAL STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MEDICAL STORES required at Hubli, during the 12 months commencing from the 1st January, 1900.

2. Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from he Company's Medical Officer at Hubli, on payment of an one rupee per copy.

3. Tenders must reach the Agent not later than MONDAY, the 27th NOVEMBER, 1899, in covers superscribed "Tenders for Medical Stores."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender.

5. For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer, Hubli.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 27th October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated a yards 30,000 (Thirty thousand yards.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 500 (Five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF TURBANS COTTON BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above, in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at 5,000 turbans (five thousand Turbans).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form which can be had on application to the under[illegible] his office.

[illegible]IT.—Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty rupees) must [illegible] each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due [illegible] of Contract.

[illegible] Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or [illegible] Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
[illegible] Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

[illegible] THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 103 of 1898.

DOSSABHOY ARDESIR DORDER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at No. , Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MEHTA, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Deolali Camp, in the Nasik District, SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY also of Bombay, aforesaid, Borah inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and RATANJI JAMASJI MISTRY, also of Bombay, aforesaid, Parsi inhabitant, residing temporarily at Bandora, in the Thana District...............Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1899, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court-House, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of November, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and buildings erected and built by Hormusji Jamsetji Mehta, and now standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Mody Bay Estate, at Campta Street, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 7-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the land formerly in the occupation of Purbhudas Dulubhboy, but now the property of Purbhudas Ladhabhoy, and partly by vacant land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South, by Campta Street, on or towards the East, by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West, by vacant land, which formerly was vacant, and belonged to the said Trustees, but now the property of the said Hormusji Jamsetjee Mehta, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 8480, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 2710, and Street No. 30.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14 K. Sirdars Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 9-35m., 10-25a. Low water, 3-27m., 3-43a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, general meeting, 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per (extra) s.s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Friday.

A PRABHU D. PH.—Dr. Vinayekrao Laxuman Manker, who passed the L. R. C. P., and L. R. C. S. examinations at Edinburgh, last year, has now successfully passed the D. PH. last at Cambridge, Before he went to England in March 1898 he was a senior medical student of the Grant Medical College and was also one of the seven medical gentlemen attached to the Pathare Prabhu Fever Hospital.

ROBBING A COMMISSION AGENT.—Allauddin Somji, a commission agent, who resides on the second floor of a house at Bhajipala Street, has made a report to the police that during his absence from home on Monday on business, his place was broken into, an entrance having been effected through a back door, the lock of which was found missing. A cupboard was forced open, and a gold watch and chain and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 286 were stolen therefrom.

THE DAYAWADNAYA CRICKET CLUB.—The seventh annual general meeting of this club was held on Saturday evening in the spacious hall of Mr. Vasantrao Madhowrao Chapwallay, under the presidency of Mr. Sadashiv Nanabhai Hate, L. C. E. The Secretary Mr. Khanderao Madhavrao Pitale having read the report which gave a succinct history of the origin of the club, its improved financial position, and the steady progress it had made, Messrs. Nanabhai Sadanandji Kale and Narayen Vasudeo Ghumre made interesting speeches. Songs were afterwards sung, coffee drunk, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

ASSAULT ON A BUTLER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain G. A. Brownrigg, a resident of the Great Western Hotel, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Seeba Bowji, a Hindu butler in the service of Mr. C. E. Phillimore. Mr. A. Turner, solicitor, prosecuted. The complainant stated that last night at about 8-15 o'clock, while he was waiting for his master to come to dinner, the defendant asked him to remove his plate. On the complainant informing him that he was not one of the hotel servants, the defendant got up, abused him, gave him three blows on the head, and kicked him. The complainant's turban fell off and the defendant threw it through the window into the garden at the back of the hotel. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Parel Tank Road, regarding the death of Seeta, a Hindoo girl, aged about seven years. The deceased resided with her mother at Ghorupdeo Road. About 6 o'clock on Monday morning the mother went to work at a quarry hole off the Parel Tank Road taking the deceased with her. About 10 a.m. while the mother was at work in the quarry hole breaking metal, the girl was seen playing about. Shortly after the deceased was missed and though a search was made for her she was nowhere to be found. The mother informed the police, who dragged the water in the quarry hole and succeeded in recovering the body of the deceased in the afternoon. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

A DARING ROBBERY AT DAMAUN.—On Tuesday, the 24th October, information was conveyed to the police that a house belonging to Mr. Anandrao Amritrao, situate at Purbhoo Moholla, in Lower Damaun, and which has remained unoccupied since the epidemic of March 1897, was suspected to contain thieves, whereupon Mr. Fragoso, the Chief of the Police, with seven armed policemen, effected an entrance and on searching the house found the cupboards and boxes broken open and pots and other articles arranged in such a way as to be easily removed from the rear compound of the house, and discovered a robust, looking individual lying on a cot feigning sleep. He was "known to the police" as Chinko the Moorgichor (i. e. stealer of fowls) and was at once handcuffed and removed to the police station. Later in the day he was placed before the new District Judge, who took down some evidence and postponed the hearing *sine die*, remanding Chinko to jail. As the owner of the house, who is employed in the office of the Administrator of the Nagar Haveli District, has not yet made his appearance, it is not known what was stolen from the house.

THE COST OF KAMING A CONVERT.—Jan Mahomed Saley Mahomed, who is a merchant carrying on business at Tartanpura Street, reported to the police on Monday morning, the theft of a small wooden box, containing property valued at Rs. 668, from his office, and that a Purdesee, who had embraced the Mahomedan faith under the name of "Abdoola," had made himself scarce since that morning. It appears that about ten or twelve days ago, the absconding man met the complainant on the road and expressed a wish to embrace the Mahomedan faith. Complainant took him to his office and there daily fed him and gave him lessons in Mahomedanism. He used to sleep at another place, a short distance from the office. On Monday complainant's servant went as usual to sweep the place and to get out the several small office boxes from the inner room and to put them in their places ready for the master. At this time the accused was present, sitting on a bench. The servant then left the place and shortly after complainant came and discovered the box missing. Enquiries were made and the accused was found to have disappeared. The box contained in addition to some correspondence, six packages of opal stones, valued at Rs. 600 and Rs. 68 in cash. The missing man is being searched for. Up-country stations have been informed.

CONVICTION OF BURGLARS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Kairoo Govind, a Hindu, Gunpat Babaji and Mahadoo Baloo, hawkers, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charging them with house-breaking and theft of embroidery and pieces of silk and cotton wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 125, belonging to one Shunker Narayen, a dealer in piece-goods. One Dawood Mouladin was also charged with receiving and concealing stolen property. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended Dawood. The evidence adduced in Court disclosed the facts that during the night of the 14th October complainant's shop at Kapud Gully, Kalbadevi Road, was broken into and a bundle containing the above property was carried away. The complainant, who resides at the corner of Falkland Road, reported the theft to the police, but for some days no trace of the offenders could be obtained. During last week the first three accused proceeded to a Marwaree's shop for the purpose of disposing of the property. No. 1 carried the bundle in his hand which his companion No. 2 offered to sell, while the third accused remained at some distance from the shop and kept a watch. The Marwaree looked at the contents of the bundle and refused to buy them. Three accused then went to the shop of the fourth accused and succeeded in disposing of the property with him for Rs. 37. In the meantime the police received information, in consequence of which they proceeded to the house of the three accused, who lived together and in searching their place, recovered a portion of the stolen property. The accused were then taken in custody. They made a statement and pointed out the fourth accused who produced the remaining property from his shop. It was urged on behalf of the fourth accused that he purchased the property not knowing that it had been stolen. In the absence of sufficient evidence to prove guilty knowledge, the man was discharged. The first three accused who had been previously in jail several times, were each sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st November, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place on Thursday:—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall compound)—At 8-45 p.m.; 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—At 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill.

2. There will be Examination of Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound on Thursday the 2nd and 9th instant; and at Byculla Headquarters on Wednesday the 1st and 8th instant, at 7 a.m. sharp.

Layers will be examined by the test laid down in Garrison Artillery Drill, 3 rounds with the Crossbar and 3 rounds with the Ordinary target sight and must make half marks to qualify.

Layers will be examined on either or both the days mentioned, in the latter case their best scores will count for place in the list.

The best 3 qualified layers of each Company will wear the Layer's Badge for the remainder of the season.

Under conditions similar to above one badge per Company will be allotted to Sergts.

3. The following members having joined have been on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—No. 667 Gr T W Cooper No. 1 Subdvn, No. 1 Company and No. 668 Gr W Doolan No. 3 Subdvn, No. 1 Company.

4. The Cooris Rifle Range will be open for practice on Friday next the 3rd instant.

The 1st Spoon Competition will take place on the 5th instant. Further particulars will be notified hereafter.

5. Carbines will be issued from both Head-quarters from to-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. Vundravandas Ramjee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors, as usual, beg to lay before you their twenty-sixth annual report together with audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899. From the statement of profit and loss you will see that the company has not been able to show more than Rs. 3,511-11-0 at its credit. This amount your directors propose to carry forward to next year's account. Your directors regret to say that, owing to the plague prevailing this year, as in the previous years, as also owing to the prices of cloth and yarn having gone down during the whole of the year, your mill has not been able to show a better result. Taking into consideration such a state of your mill, your company's secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., have voluntarily given up their entire commission amounting to Rs. 14,400-6-2, which your directors have accepted with thanks. The new engine referred to in the last report is working satisfactorily. Owing to darkness in the card and frame rooms of your mill during morning and evening hours, your directors deemed it absolutely advisable to introduce electric light which they have done at a cost of about Rs. 12,000. The same is now working in your mill which has resulted in the increase of production with less wastage. Your directors take this opportunity to record their very sincere and heart-felt regret at the very sad and untimely death of one of their esteemed colleagues, Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, in whom the board has lost a very energetic and hard-working member. His place is one which it is difficult for your directors to fill up. He looked after the welfare of your mills very zealously and did everything in his power to promote the interest of the shareholders. Mr. Narandas Thackersey Mooljee by virtue of his office succeeds Mr. Govinjii as an ex-officio director. During the year under review there has been added to your mill machinery one 72" calender machine, and four single scutchers, and 5 drawing frames have been replaced. Messrs. Vandrawandas Ramjee and Chatoorbhooj Khimjee retire by rotation, but they are elegible for re-election. The property of your mill has been insured against risk of fire for Rs. 15,19,000, and cotton, yarn, cloth and stores, &c., &c., for Rs. 5,31,000, aggregating to Rs. 20,50,000. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year.

The directors' report, with the audited accounts, was approved, adopted and confirmed. Messrs. Vandravandas Ramjee and Chatoorbhoj Khimjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temuljee and Govindjee Madhowjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The meeting tendered their best thanks to the secretaries and treasurers of the company for having voluntarily given up their whole commission amounting to Rs. 14,400, which they were entitled to under the articles of association. The meeting expressed their sincere regret at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee on the 17th September last, and desired to place on record their appreciation of the useful services rendered by the deceased gentleman to the company. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum Street, the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report was as follows:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their nineteenth annual report of the working of your company's mill for the year ending 30th June 1899, together with balance-sheet and profit and loss statement for the same period, and in doing so, they regret to meet you with a loss of Rs. 35,879-2-7. Want of skilled workmen owing to plague, and the extreme dull and unsympathetic tone of yarn and piece-goods markets were the chief factors in bringing about the above loss, and in view of the same, your directors are glad to state that the agents have given up the whole of their commission amounting to Rs. 32,250-13-0, which they have accepted with thanks. The total amount at the debit of profit and loss account now stands at Rs. 97,023-8-5. Your directors take this opportunity to record their very sincere and heart-felt regret at the sad and untimely death of one of their esteemed colleagues, Mr. Govindji Thackersey Moolji, in whom the board has lost a very energetic and hard-working member. His loss is one which it would be hard for your directors to fill up. The deceased gentleman looked after the welfare of the mill very zealously, and did everything in his power to promote the interests of the shareholders. They have elected Mr. Narandas Thackersey Moolji to be an ex-officio member in Mr. Govindji's place. During the year under report, 16 new ring frames of Messrs. Tweedales & Smalley, containing 4,320 spindles, were placed in the room of 8,000 old flyer throstle spindles, costing Rs. 24 149-12-4; also one finishing plant from Messrs. J. H. Reiley & Co., was put in, costing Rs. 7,414-1-0. Your company's property, including buildings, machinery, shafting, gearing and goods under process, is insured for Rs. 14,63 400, and cotton, yarn, piece-goods, stores &c., for Rs. 5,52,500. You are requested to appoint auditors for 1899-1900.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. The meeting tendered their best thanks to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents for having voluntarily given up their whole commission, amounting to Rs. 32,250-13-0. The Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Ramjee Lukhmidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Framjee Temuljee and Sunderdas Narandas were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The meeting expressed their very sincere regret at the death of Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee and desired to place on record their appreciation of his useful services to the company. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest on and off the South Coromandel Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of its normal in Rajputana, Central India, Berar and at Deesa, Bhuj, Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and the minimum 6° to 7° in excess at Saugor and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Surat and the lowest 53° at Jubulpore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Bellary, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur and Khandwa.

The rainfall has been scanty, Cuddapah reporting 0·69 cents, Mangalore 0·59, Bangalore 0·41, Calicut 0·23, Bellary 0·22, Madras 0·05, Karwar 0·04 and Coimbatore 0·03.

A small area of low pressure exists on and off the South Coromandel Coast and the weather conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 31.

Tuesday.—Pressure has risen briskly in Baluchistan and the West Punjab, and has fallen slightly in Rajputana and the North-West Provinces, and slightly to briskly in Central and Lower Burma. Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in Madras and the depression over the west of the Bay has partly filled up and is not so well defined to-day. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, and light showers in parts of Madras, Malabar, and Mysore. Temperature is in excess in the North-West and Central India, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and deccan. The area of the largest excess is in Rajputana. Temperatures are in defect in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Behar.

N.-W. PROVINCES.

A local storm in the north-west of the Provinces has given good rain in the Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar districts, and showers have fallen in Bijnor, Meerut, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, and two of the Himalayan districts. In the rest of the Provinces the week was rainless. The later sown autumn crops are ripening, and harvesting of other crops continues. The late rice is being irrigated where possible, but has been much damaged by drought. Sowings for the spring crops are in progress with the help of artificial irrigation where possible. A few districts have reported germination of the seed sown to be satisfactory. Advances are being made for kachcha wells. Damage to standing crops by insects is reported from four districts. Markets are well supplied. Fodder is generally sufficient; but some difficulty in obtaining it is reported from a few districts. Prices are high, but the tendency noticed last week towards greater easiness in the rates continues. Immigration from the Punjab and Native States continues to be reported from Meerut. Test relief works are open in Muttra, Agra, and Talbehat in Lalitpur, but they have attracted very small numbers as yet.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE *Indian Spectator* things that the tour of His Excellency the Viceroy has been undertaken partly on humanitarian grounds. Our contemporary adds:—We think the experience to be gained in course of the tour will stand him in good stead in appreciating the reports and things that he may receive from the provincial authorities, notably in connection with famine and plague and in determining his policy for the future. The provincial rulers will do well to help Lord Curzon in his study of the districts as units of the Administration, and of the needs and peculiarities of the varied population. No Viceroy has yet penetrated the remote and out of the way corners of the Empire, like Kathiawar and inner Rajputana. These are among our lands of mystery, where the Englishman may see India at its best and its worst. To a shrewd and sympathetic observe they may reveal much that escapes the hurried glance of the official on tour, taking things on trust, and easily satisfied by the exterior.

The *Rast Goftar* writes:—When Lord Curzon landed on these shores, his first utterances, in reponse to the address of the Municipal Corporation, indicated that he meant to be no figurehead of the Government, and we felt that he had come for India's good. Month by month we have noticed that the Viceroy has inaugurated changes calculated to improve. It is not necessary to go over the various changes which he has so early in his official career brought about, for we are concerned at the moment with his famine policy. He has decided upon visiting the worst affected districts and seeing for himself the state of the country and the condition of the people. It is unfortunate that his term of office should so soon have brought about such a difficult situation as a famine, but Lord Curzon is not to sit and mourn. His doctrine is rather "be up and doing." He will be in our midst next week going from here through Guzerat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, &c. He will get an intimate knowledge in this way of the true state of things, which will enable him to afford the help to Government which will be necessary with a true appreciation of the needs of each district.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST SCHEME FOR THE POOR.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, commenting on the Improvement Trust scheme for buying up all the land lying to the east of the G. I. P. Railway and turning it into habitable places for the poor, remarks:—The future of the present scheme without the necessary precautions for cheap transit appears to us but too hideous. The Indian labourers have been habituated to running up to their homes after the day's hard struggle. With their paltry wages they are naturally dismayed with the present rates of the railway companies, which, with a good reduction of their present comparatively exhorbitant charges, to patronise they are certainly willing. The essential point therefore that is to be attended to by the trustees in there scheme of housing the poor in the suburbs is not to increase the number of cars that should be made to run from those places, but to make arrangements for putting into requisition labouring cars at abnormally low rates. The contemplated extension of Tramways into this localities, coupled with the augmented speed through electric traction, may prove to be of great utility, in the present scheme of the Trust, but that cannot be looked upon as a source of giving facilities to the poor, owing to their rates.

THE PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

Regarding the proposed Port Trust Railway, the *Rast Goftar* states:—The Port Trust Railway Scheme which we have all along strongly supported, seems to be coming to a head. The scheme is one which, to our mind, cannot but improve the eastern foreshore of Bombay, and despite the criticisms of the Chamber of Commerce and the Railway department, we think, the scheme as propounded by the Port Trust has been thoroughly thought out, and we can only hope that it will meet with the favourable consideration of Government, and be carried out at no distant date. The chief obstruction raised by the Chamber of Commerce has reference to the financial aspect, while the Railway Company substitute estimates of their own in preference to those prepared by the Port Trust. Both the Railway Company and the Chamber of Commerce appear to have viewed the scheme from a standpoint which fails to take into consideration the fact that the new railway will extend the city by a new suburb, and improve the sanitation of that portion of the city which at the present moment is far from being able, to boast a good position in the health statistics of the town.

SELECTIONS TO THE LAGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Referring to the discussion *anent* the selection of a fit and proper Mahomedan gentleman to the local Legislative Council the "Native Opinion" remarks:—From the way in which some of the appointments are made education and experience combined with their position, is not possibly the only criterion in the matter, and very often we find men in the Council who might as well have been left out of it. A score of names we might mention who would render to the legislature more effective help than many a dummy that are enabled to assume the functions of legislation. These honours are difficult to obtain, but it is as well to hope that such men as those mentioned to find their places at the Council board. May we hope that at the next Government selection Dewan Bahadur Manibhai or Rao Sahed W. J. Kirtikar is given a preference over many others?

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—No ruler could have done more than His Excellency Lord Curzon has done to see the perpetrators of the Rangoon Horror convicted and condemned. But the barrier raised and fortified for years in the way of the conviction of a European soldier, however guilty he may be, could not be razed to the ground even by the strenuous endeavours of the Viceroy. The culprits were acquitted after a most discreditable trial so that justice had to be done somehow by the dismissal of the despicable offenders from the Regiment. Even there, we believed, Lord Curzon would not allow the matter to drop and we are glad to learn from the *Gazette of India* of the 21st of this month that the unpardonable negligence and apathy, displayed by the responsible authorities during the various stages of the investigation of this most bestial of outrage cases, "will be made the subject of official action."

SPECULATION IN THE GRAIN TRADE.

The *Indian Spectator* is of opinion that, if the speculator in grain forces a famine before its time be also forces it down earlier. Our contemporary says further:—There can be no doubt that if the effects of speculation in the grain trade can be eliminated the upward progress of prices would be less abrupt and better graduated than at present. But at the same time their return to their normal level when the rains begin to fall and give the signal for relief operations to cease, will be correspondingly retarded. If the speculator in grain forces a famine before its time, he also forces it down earlier. His action on the whole does no more than anticipate the season at both ends. It may even be argued that, in one way, the speculator somewhat tempers the calamity to the people. By his action, the worst comes first, and this is always an advantage. By forcing up prices at an early stage, he sets the current of imports in motion early. Though, therefore, we are not prepared to accept the exaggerated blame which, as soon as a famine is threatened, is commonly atributed to this source, we should not still be averse to adopting any judicious means of lessening speculation in the grain as well as other trades, on general principles.

REVISED REGULATIONS FOR MATHERAN.

The varnacular papers are pleased at the omission from the new plague regulations for Matheran of the rule which required even the well-to-do natives to appear before the Superintendent for medical examination for ten days. The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—The revised regulations promised by Government for the protection of Matheran from Plague have been published. According to them persons occupying private bungalows as owners or as tenants, and all persons residing in hotels, recognised by the Superintendent for the purpose, are exempted from the rule requiring visitors to appear for medical examination before the Superintendent for a period of ten days. This is apparently a way of distinguishing the well-to-do classes of natives, whose manner of life confers on them a comparative immunity from disease, from the rest.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—The Hon. Mr. Mehta's protest against the plague regulations at Matheran has had its effect. Despite the angry denunciations levelled at him by some superior critics, Government have now framed sensible rules which are calculated to put an end to needless friction and irritating race distinctions. All persons occupying private bunglows as their owners or as tenants, and all persons residing in hotels, recognised by the Superintendent for the purpose of this rule, are exempted from medical inspection. But their servants may be required to appear for medical inspection for a period not exceeding ten days.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF BOMBAY.

Regarding the Governor elect of Bombay, the *Indian Spectator* says:—If not a brilliant, Sir Stafford Northcote is likely to make a capable and self-reliant ruler for Bombay. He bears a name universally esteemed, has had insight into and practical knowledge of affairs, and is, we believe, willing to work and to look into things for himself.

The *Native Opinion* observes:—The nominee inherits the name and traditions of his father who, by his conscientious performance of the duties of Secretary of State for India, made his name popular among the Indian people. The new Governor is a Conservative by his political creed, but to the Indian people, who have always tried to keep themselves out of British party-politics, good deeds and no personal sentiments are the real standard of excellence. From the information appearing in the local *Gazette* Sir Stafford does not appear to be much known to fame, though he seems to have filled some of the junior political appointments. In one sense much may be gained from him, if the new Governor will join his appointment with an open mind, and given the necessary time for study and personal observation, Sir Stafford may make as good a Governor as Lord Reay did. In such men of high official position what we badly need is an independent mind, a desire of personal observation and study, and a desire also to enforce their will upon their official subordinates.

The *Gujerati* writes:—In view of the state of affairs in this presidency we expected an administrator of Sir Antony MacDonnell's high character, known ability and sympathy to take up the gubernatorial office. We should have most cordially welcomed an officer of his stamp. The presidency is in sore need of the services of a capable statesman, and we can not say how far this requirement will be met by the appointment that has been announced. The new governor has had twenty years' experience of parliamentary life. He acted as secretary to Lord Ripon in connection with foreign mission and was Lord Salisbury's private secretary five years later. Now that he has been appointed, we must quietly accept the situation and once more anxiously wait in suspense to find out what he is like. We have done so in the past.

COTTON-SPINNING IN JAPAN.

COTTON-SPINNING and cotton-weaving in Japan by steam power are comparatively new industries. The cotton-spinning industry of Japan was first started at Kagoshima by Prince Shimzu, at that time Damigo of the province, during the Kerwo era (1865-7). The spinning machinery then introduced from England consisted of 6000 spindles, and the object was to give employment to the "shizoku," retainers of the clan. Some years afterwards another factory was opened by Prince Shimazu, in Sakai, Izumi province. During 1880 (third year "Meiji") Mr. Kazima Manbei started a similar factory in the vicinity of Tokyo. The latter venture is now known as the Takinogawa cotton mill. There is very little or almost no hand-spun yarn on the Japanese market now, and the tendency for many years to come will be from coarse yarns to fine. In 1896 there were in the kingdom 67 mills, with 607,505 straight spindles, 86,404 slanting spindles, and an additional 453,136 spindles soon to be put into operation, making an aggregate of 1,147,045 spindles. In these factories the maximum hours of labour are 24, minimum 12, with an average of 22 1-2 hours. The straight spindles produce an average of 106 momme, (about 14oz. avoirdupois) per spindle per day, while the slanting spindles average 73 momme (about 9½oz). Very few American machines are to be found in the cotton mills of Japan. Nearly, all those in use are of English manufacture, many from the firm of Platt Brothers and Co., Oldham. The spindles in operation in 1895 consumed 15,016,633 pounds of raw cotton, and turned out 12,718,750 pounds of yarn. The average price of the yarn was about 93·54 dollars silver per bale of 400 pounds. The wages of cotton-spinners in the mills throughout the Empire are of course low. The highest are received in the Tokyo mills, where the average for men is as high as 23 sen per day, or about 13 cents per day; for women, 11·8 sen, or about 6 1-2 cents American money per day. (The sen is substantially the equivalent of one cent in silver. The yen of 100 sen, practically one dollar in silver.) The women operatives outnumber the men many times, and consequently their wages should be considered first. The factory girls differ in age, ranging from 12 to 30 years, the younger girls being employed in the fine spinning rooms. A corresponding difference is found in their wages, the rates ranging from five cents (silver) per day for day girls, and eight cents for girls living at the boarding-house within the mill, to 10 dollars a month. Many of the employees are also paid by a system of peace-work. For rough spinning about three cents per hank is allowed, and skilled girls can turnout from seven to nine hanks per day. For reeling, the pay per spool is ·5 to ·6 cents, and the girls, when they have become expert at the work, can reel as high as 50 spools per day. The maximum wage for girls in the fine spinning department is about 15 or 16 cents, but this is considered very fair compensation, considering the fact that most of the employees are only 14 or 15 years of age. In some of the mills there is a system of prizes for faithful service; in others an increase is given three or four time each year; while in other manufactories what is known as an "extra," amounting to about 20 cents, is given to the most industrious workers semi-annually. In still other mills there are prizes for uninterrupted work—20 cents for one month, 40 cents for three months, one dollar 20 cents for six months. For those who renew their contract of service after the articled time of three years, prizes are almost doubled. Moreover, girls who arenot absent from their work during a period of three years receive a special prize of 15dol.; those who make a similar record during five years receive 25dol., and those who are correspondingly faithful for seven years receive 35dol. All these emoluments are of course over and aaove the regular rate of wages given above. The girls are encouraged to thrift as well as to industry, and in many of the mills both voluntary and compulsory systems of savings are in force. On these deposits, of whichever character, 10 per cent. interest is paid, although if a girl leaves the factory before the expiration of the term of three years, for which she enters, her compulsory savings are forfeited by the firm.

Some idea of the thrift of the girls may be gained from the fact that many of those who receive 10 dol. (silver) transmit as much as seven or eight dol. per month to their parents at home. Often girls upon the expiration of their three years' service have accumulated 70 or 80 dol., in addition to considerable clothing purchased while they were employed at the factory.

The girls employed at these mills almost invariably live in the boarding-houses connected therewith, where they are charged at the rate of two cents per meal, or six cents per day. The youngest employees, who have just entered upon a three years' term of service, when they live at home receive only five cent per day, but if they agree to lodge and board at the factory they are allowed eight cents, and, as the meal provided there for six sen are much superior to those afforded in most of the homes of the poorer classes, the latter plan is almost always adopted by the employees. The meals served in the factory boarding-houses are by them considered substantial. Breakfast consists of boiled rice and a few slices of pickled radish, or sometimes rice and bean soup; the menu at dinner includes rice and vegetables, and supper, which is the substantial meal of the day, consists of rice and fish. On holidays special lunches are provided.

The employees in each factory have a distinctive uniform, which is purchased by each employee for about 1dol. (silver), which is usually paid in four or five monthly instalments. Everything else reqnired such as shoes, umbrellas, and bed clothing, is furnished by the mill, and thus, in view of the fact that a girl's total monthly expenses need not exceed 2dol. (silver), the amount of their savings does not seem strange. The proprietors of the mills in Tokyo have recently undertaken the work of making some provision for the education of their employees and at the conclusion of their regular work the girls devote two or three hours dayly to the study of reading and writing and instruction in sewing. The studies usually include a smattering of the English language, and almost all the older girls can spell the different technical terms used in connection with the machinery at the mills.

The girls are divided into night-workers and day-workers, and 12 is the usual number of working hours although when the time for lunch is deducted the actual working hours rarely exceed 11. However, when the mill is crowded with orders the girls are always perfectly willing to work about six hours extra each day, and, instead of complaining, seem glad of the opportunity. For this additional work they are paid 8 cents extra. The girls are allowed five or six holidays at various seasons of the year, and also a week at the beginning of the new year. They also secure several hours' rest each week during the time regularly apportioned for the repair of the machinery.

The character of the week does not appear to prove the excessive strain on the employees that might be expected, and the girls who work uninteruptedly for one, two, or even three years are to all appearances not impaired in health in the slightest degree. The sick rate is very low, there being, for instance, in the Kanegafuchi Mill, where 1700 girls are employed, a daily average of only four or five cases of sickness, a regular physician is on duty at each manufactory and girls who are sick are allowed one-half of the lowest wage rate obtaining in the factory, usually nine cents per day; while in case of suffering from an injury received while in the discharge of duty, such as might result from the breaking of machinery the full amount of wages is allowed until recovery, and usually a certain amount as a "consolation," gift upon resumtion of work. The maximum charge for medicine is three cent per day and when in the case of protracted illness a large bill eccrues the girl is allowed to pay it on the instalment plant. In case the factory physician declares a case incurable, the mill defrays all expenses the girl may have incurred for medical attendance, and also pays her travelling expenses to her home. In some cases this has necessitated an expenditure of amounts as high as 20 dollars (silver). In many mills the operatives have relief societies, to which, in the case of the larger mills, the officers and employees will contribute as much as 250 dollars (silver) every six months. The majority of cases of sickness consist of some form of lung trouble. The great majority of the girls are engaged through the medium of agents, to whom each girl makes a cash payment of 20 cents, followed by instalment payments of two cents per month during the entire term of her employment. There are in the Tokyo mills several employees who have been in their present service for 20 years, and who maintain a household, and even support a husband, upon their salary of 10 dollars (silver) per month.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 30.

10 p.m.	79·6

TUESDAY—OCTOBER, 31.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	86·5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Hardwick Hall, 2,675 tons, Captain C Cameron, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain A Erikson, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,488 tons, Captain A S Hannab, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Calcutta (16th October) with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain R Cook, R N R which arrived in harbour on Monday from Moji (7th October) brought a general cargo and coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain J Wilson sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr P H Johnson and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,161 tons, Captain F P Howlden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, 21st October, with a general cargo and Lieut Johnstone and 36 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Forbes, Rev. Fr. Jurgen S J, Mr R Todd, Mr Mahomedbhoy, wife and child, Master Mahomedally and 220 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 28th October via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss H W Rothwell, Captain Blackburn, Lieut. Tew, Lieut McConaghy, Mr Armstrong, Mrs George and 5 children, and 414 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 31.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
India	1811	Martinolich			A Montochoff
City of London	2056	Scarff			F F & Co
Ellora		Wilson			M M & Co
Mohammadi	1947	Erikson			B & P S N Co
Sutlej					P & O Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport
Jubeda	2133	Tindall			H C Joosub
Clive		Beaumont			R I Marine
Mazagon	3279	Cork			P & O Co
Kerbella	1488	Hannah			M M & Co
Patna	1164	Howlden			M M & Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Dido	3127	Pickering	Karachi	7-11	F M & Co
B	Mozaffari	1387	Griffin	Kobe	2-11	B & P S N Co
C	Haidari	1563	Clarke	Kobe	1-11	B & P S N Co
E	Hispania	2213	Abacy	Marseilles	1-11	W & A G & Co
F	Bezwada	3270	Tyrell	Rangoon	3-11	M M & Co
H & J	Goa	1217	Gimblett	Zanzibar	2-11	M M & Co
K	Vadala	2161	Boon	E Africa	2-11	M M & Co
N	Baron Belhaven	1413	Parker	Rangoon	3-11	M M & Co
O	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Yoshizawa	Japan	3-11	N Y Kaisha
P	Lindenfels	1862	Kenneweg	Antwerp	3-11	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	31-10	Shprd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	4-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Manilla	2580	Gavino	Genoa	10-11	F Baldovino
2	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	1-11	W & A G & Co
3	Imperator	4140	Klausberger	Trieste	31-10	A L S N Co
4	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	8-11	P & O Co
5	Carthage	2893	Lendon	London		P & O S N Co
6	Hardwick Hall	2676	Cameron	Karachi	1-11	K N & Co
9	Socotra	3896	Hill	China	8-11	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	4-11	P & O Co
14	Pemba	987	Martyr	P Gulf	2-11	M M & Co
16	Bisagno	1509	Magazino	China	4-11	F Baldovino

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Patna s	Howlden	Busreh, Oct 21.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Oct 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Ellora s	Wilson	Calcutta, &c.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Haidari and Erikson for Kobe, &c.
„ Imperator and Klansberger for Trieste, &c.
„ Hardwick Hall and Cameron for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Hispania for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Kerbella for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 31.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—9 casks candiments, N K Jussawala; 25 bales hides Killick Nixon and Co.; 11 bales skins M Jaffer; 11 bales skins K B Sajan; 2 bales woollen carpets, David Sassoon and Co.; 125 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co.; 58 bales skins and hides Ewart Latham and Co.; 4 bales woollen carpets Forbes Forbes and Co.; 11 cases wooden furniture 10 bales cotton colored embroidery S J Tellery and Co.; 40 cwt fishmaws Hassam Alloo Mahomed; 125 cwt gum, Mahomed Hoosein Merally; 3 cases condiments, D D Allbless; 10 cases Indian condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 7 bales hides H O Hajee Hassum. 4 bales skins and hides N Futehally and Co.; 4 cases India rubber Danjee Jamall.

Carthage s—4000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamall; 780 cwt buffalo horns E C Nanjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—6056 cwt bonemeal Mooljee Jamall.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—8150 cwt bonemeal Mooljes Jamall.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—3999 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—1,000 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist Hagee A. Esmall and Co; 28 3-4 cwts. Kissmiss, 6 cwts angoor, P F Talati; 3 cwts Kissmiss P F Talati; 105 cwts Kissmiss Tang Tack and Co 75 bales twist, Talati and Co; 129 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Coromandel s—196 cases opium P and O S N Co.

Socotra s—25 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 95 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 70 bales twist Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 62 cwts gum Abdoola Hajee Mowjee and Co; 32 cases Indian Condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 103 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel—s 142 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 425 bales twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 200 bales twist Jamshed Brother and Co; 150 bales twist H Cooverji; 75 bales twist F Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy; 300 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co: 250 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co; 756 bales twist N J Abraham; 150 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist Tata and Co; 350 bales twist K Pallonji; 300 bales twist R S N Talati; 508 bales twist Talati and Co; 50 bales twist The Dhun Mills Ld; 75 bales twist The Alliance Cotton M Co; 305 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Socotra s—200 bales twist Tata and Co; 100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Haidari s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
Festival of All Saints.

7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Evensong.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating! ADD A LITTLE Condy's Fluid TO YOUR BATH. The effect is magical. All Substitutes are inferior. Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
CONDY'S FLUID
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THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL.
All Substitutes are Inferior.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899,
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
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1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
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BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
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London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31.

CONSOLS advanced 3-16 per cent yesterday in London, to 104 1-2. French Rentes were unchanged at 100 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime lower, at 25·23 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent higher, at 113; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent, to £63 1-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on both Short London Bills at 3 months' sight and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d dearer, at 26 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent, at 58 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent lower, at 4·86 7-8 dollars.

Linseed was quoted at 49 1-2s. per 416lbs., October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats firm, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports, 6,000 bales. Spot Mid-Americans advanced 1-32d., to 4 1-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 3-64 to 1 16d, extreme quotations being 3 59.64 and 3 55-64d per lb. for October and February March delivery, respectively. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York yesterday at 7 3-8 cents per lb.; January Futures advanced 5 points, to 7·18 cents, and April 6 points, to 7·24 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales.

Our local cotton market has to-day been steady in tone. The Mills bought some 1,600 bales; Exporters nil. The quotation for "Good" Broach, March delivery, was Rs. 215 per candy; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 144; "Good" Bhownagar for May, Rs. 195.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet but steady; prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,880	bales.
Wheat	15,619	cwts.
Linseed	5,011	"
Rapeseed	5,550	"
Gingellyseed	6,544	"
Castorseed	2,435	"
Rice	707	"

FREIGHTS are quiet; rates unchanged.

EXCHANGE was steady in tone to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegrahic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was again but little business passing, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d. to 3-8d.	"
Francs	1·72	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a weak tone in the market to-day with 94 1-8 quoted both for Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 89 for Threes.

SHARES are neglected. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 10 higher, and Tapti Valley Railway Rs. 2 1-2.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.

Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.

All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.

Under instructions of British Government a military censorship has been established at Aden on all telegrams transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar. All private Telegrams whether in Code or plain language, transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar, are subject to Censure of Military authorities at Aden.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia. Telegrams for the interior can be accepted, except for the following Offices. Cartagena Barianquilla Cucuta Ocana and Bucaramanga.

Restrictions on Private Telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to Telegrams addressed to Madeira.

State of communication:—
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted.
Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during the period of October to March owing to daily storms experienced.

Telegrams for British guiana are conveyed frequently by steamer without alteration of charges communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

Communication with all offices beyond the Orange river interrupted this cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland Southern Rhodesia Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

Press messages can be now exchanged with South Africa via Aden only at Rs. 1-3 half 2-6 per word.

Cable Mozambique Delagoabay interrupted.

There is line communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a landline between Beira and Quellimane.

The next steamer for Beira leaves Mozambiqxe on the 2nd November.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 ·4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 14th October, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,27,421	Rs. 4,60,791	Rs. 8,381	Rs. 5,96,593
corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles	...	...	... ...	4,92,177

Increase .... Rs. 1,04,419

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th October, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	86,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	186	499	9	694
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	11,84,810	26,21,122	36,062	38,41,994
Total for 15 weeks..	12,70,810	28,51,122	40,062	41,61,994
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	57,150	1,52,401	1,250	2,10,801
Per mile of Ry. do.	124	330	3	457
Total to corresponding date do.	10,61,925	21,41,317	51,700	32,54,942

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,09,199
Ditto to date .... " 9,07,052

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th September, 1899, on 51·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,800	1,800	..	4,600
Or per mile of Railway	51	33	..	84
For previous 12 weeks.	41,545	32,053	..	73,598
Total for 13 weeks.	44,345	33,853	..	78,198
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	...	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BRAIZE—The wife of Mr. P. J. Braize, F. C. S. S., Managing Proprietor, Bombay Typewriting Co., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORSTER—October 22, at Murree, the wife of Captain P Bohun Forster, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, of a son.

THOMPSON—October 25, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain Powney Thompson, I S C, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

The latest telegrams which record the progress of the war in South Africa contain information which, on being pieced together, looks as if the British arms have sustained a reverse. General Joubert, who has been closing in on Ladysmith during the past few days, disposed his forces in semi-circular formation with the result that General Sir George White's communications were seriously threatened; indeed it is quite possible that Colenso Bridge, connecting Ladysmith with Maritzburg, has been blown up with dynamite. The position of the combatants rendered an action certain, and at daybreak on Monday the Boers commenced hostilities by dropping shells into Ladysmith. A strong force, consisting of the cavalry, six batteries of artillery, and an infantry brigade, was sent to the west, Colonel Ian Hamilton moving out to the north with another brigade. The object was to turn the enemy's defences, but the Boer position was skilfully chosen, and their gunners were able to work their weapons to the best advantage. A prolonged artillery duel ensued, and, according to the *Times'* correspondent, the British artillery made such good practice that the Boer gunners were repeatedly seen to seek cover. In the next sentence we are told the enemy returned the fire rapidly, their gun-laying being good, but their "execution small." It is difficult to reconcile the two statements, unless the shells used by the Boers lacked explosive power. After the fight had been in progress about three hours the cavalry discovered the enemy in great strength to the west, and this point the artillery and infantry successfully attacked. What happened then is uncertain, but the account goes on to say that the enemy made no attempt to interfere with our retirement to Ladysmith. The *Times'* account of the battle corroborates our London correspondent's cable in reference to a stampede of mules, but he makes no mention of the loss of the guns. Moreover, it is also singular that the *Times* says nothing of the Royal Irish and Gloucestershire Regiments, or of a Mountain Battery, which, according to Reuter, were all missing. The fact of their prolonged absence must have been known throughout the camp, and would form one of the chief topics of conversation, and we may fairly assume that, whereas the description of the *Times'* war correspondent was ably sub-edited before despatch, other correspondents were more lucky in getting their information through. Our London correspondent states that the disappearance of these infantry battalions is officially reported, and Reuter's information is still more definite. Their message says:—"The Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucesters, and a Mountain Battery were sent out to clear the left flank," and, if this sentence is read in with the statement of the *Times'* war correspondent,—"on the left the movement was hampered by the Mountain Battery mules stampeding over to the enemy's position,"—a solution is afforded. Whether this surmise is correct, it is impossible to say, but having lost their guns it is reasonable to suppose that the infantry, unable to successfully cope with the enemy, fell into their hands. This view is tenable and agrees with the opinion of military experts at home that the British arms have sustained a somewhat serious reverse. The capture of such a large body of men, coming immediately on the news of a squadron of the 18th Hussars being taken prisoners, is very serious, and shows what difficulties Sir George White had to contend with. Our loss of the guns is a gain to the armament of the enemy. It is hoped they will be recovered, though there does not seem to be any reason to indulge in such a forlorn hope, as it is extremely improbable that the mules will stampede back again to the English lines. They are in the hands of the enemy, who are at present numerically superior to the Imperialists and they may possibly help to fortify the Boer position, which is already strong. Reinforcements in the shape of the Naval Brigade, with machine guns, have arrived at the front, and have already been in action, having the credit of silencing the Boer forty-pounder. The interesting information that Dr. Jameson was a spectator of the fight falls somewhat flat after the other telegrams.

Late last evening further details of the disaster to Sir George White's force, which was telegraphed this morning by our London correspondent, were added, and both he and Reuter confirm the depressing news. The regiments reported missing really capitulated after losing heavily, and 2,000 men and forty-two officers are in the hands of the Boers. General White, with a generosity that disarms criticism and that will be admired by his friends, accepts all responsibility and blame for the disaster, the position taken up by him proving untenable in face of superior forces. Besides this radical error of judgment, the Boers, we are told, by changing their position, and adopting new tactics, obliged Sir George White to reinforce his right flank from the centre, thus fatally weakening that part of his line of battle. No list of killed and wounded is telegraphed yet, with the exception of three of the officers of the Irish Fusiliers and two of the Gloucesters, who are wounded. This sad information will doubtless come later. The news that Sir Redvers Buller has landed at Capetown is satisfactory inasmuch as we know that the Imperialist troops will be largely reinforced. But we cannot help vainly wishing that the General's arrival could have been accelerated by an earlier waking-up of the War Office to the exigencies of the situation. There is work enough now, both for General Buller and the extra battalions and Mountain Battery under orders for the Cape, in redressing the disastrous position of the British troops in Natal. Undoubtedly the retribution that will be exacted will be terrible. But how much life and prestige might have been saved by a timely despatch of troops from home! Our gallant Indian Contingent has expended itself bravely in trying to keep the enemy at bay. Many will ask "Was it fair to send them on so far in advance of the troops that for some six weeks the war experts in England had decided would be needed from home?"

The millowners of Bombay are to be commended for the business-like way in which they came to a decision at their meeting yesterday with regard to the short-time movement, so well initiated by Mr. Greaves. Sixty-five mills have consented to work four days in a week for four months. And the ensuing Diwali holidays give them the opportunity to make a fair start at once. It is to be hoped that the movement will soon have the desired effect on the China market. A fair reduction of the accumulated stock of Indian spinnings will, no doubt, soon lead to a reasonable rise in the price of yarn. So far we may express our satisfaction at the action of the millowners. It may, however, be not amiss at this juncture to refer to the present condition of cotton cultivation in this country with a view to its extension. The first fact to be borne in mind in connection with this raw staple is the steadily-diminishing quantity of exports. This is a phenomenon to which much attention has not been paid. It is a remarkable fact that since 1889-90 the exports of cotton to foreign countries have considerably decreased. In that year the total exports reached 63,20,000 cwts, with a value of 18,66,84,000 rupees. Last year, the exports only reached 54,11,000 cwts, though in 1894-95 and in 1897-98 they were as low as 37,85,000, and 37,23,000, respectively. It seems, then, that the average exports of cotton during the nine years ending with March last equalled 49,90,000 cwts, valued at 12,12,45,000 rupees. In other words, compared with 1889-90, the falling-off is 21 per cent in quantity and 34 per cent in value. At the same time, it may be observed that owing to the growth of mills, the consumption of cotton in India itself has increased to a considerable extent. The consumption has gone up from 31,10,000 cwts. in 1889 to 58,63,000 cwts. last year. This shows an increase of nearly 90 per cent. The fact is conclusive of the larger cultivation of cotton, not only for consumption by mills worked by steam but by hand-loom weavers. This large cultivation, however, is not in British India but in the Native States. But when we have given full allowance to all these economic facts, satisfactory in themselves, there still remain other questions to be considered. By the light of those, it is to be feared that cotton cultivation cannot in British India be pronounced to be so extensive as to meet both home and foreign requirements. With regard to the last it is seen how Japan has of late years become our principal buyer. Last year her purchases were valued at 4 crores of rupees. But the present inadequate condition of the cotton crops everywhere irresistibly brings to the surface the fact that India is not growing all the cotton which is needed for our own consumption and for foreign demand. This fact can be easily demonstrated by the following comparative statistics which, it is to be hoped, not only the millowners, but the exporters and the State alike, will carefully ponder over:—

AREA IN ACRES.

	1884-85	1897-98	Percentage of increase.
Total Food-grains	112,035,401	182,745,131	63
Sugar	1,317,135	2,784,373	111
Oil Seeds	7,514,276	12,564,664	67
Jute	2,479,504 *	2,159,908	......
Indigo	897,917	1,366,513	52
Tea	129,314	465,693	260
Tobacco	317,938	1,048,349	230
Cotton	* 8,521,178	8,916,229	4

* Since 1890-91.

It will be noticed from the above table that, whilst the area of cultivation of all the principal merchantable crops has satisfactorily increased, and also of food-grains, that of cotton is most disappointing. In fact, it may be said to be almost absolutely stationary. Of course, the area is for cotton cultivated in British India. The increased consumption of cotton in all the Indian mills tells us plainly that the augmented supply has been greatly drawn from Native States. For a better apprehension of the real condition of the growth of cotton from 1884-85, we give the following table:—

AREA OF COTTON GROWN IN ACRES.

1884-85	8,521,178
1885-86	8,739,032
1886-87	10,134,314
1887-88	9,042,385
1888-89	9,215,414
1889-90	10,393,167
1890-91	10,968,789
1891-92	8,859,129
1892-93	8,940,248
1893-94	10,438,738
1894-95	9,717,465
1895-96	9,600,616
1896-97	9,459,762
1897-98	8,916,229

It is evident that cotton-growing pays the least to our ryots. Otherwise we fail to discover the reason why, among all the chief staple articles of export, it alone should have undergone no extended cultivation worth speaking of. It is here that the millowners should strive to direct all their best energies and efforts. And no time is more opportune for concerted action in this matter than the present. For we are fully persuaded that, had cotton-cultivation in British India kept the same pace of growth as tea and tobacco, indigo and oil-seeds, sugar and food-grains, perhaps, the deplorable phenomenon of a cotton famine, now to be witnessed, might have been impossible.

AN actual decrease of crime, however trifling, is matter for considerable satisfaction. On this account the report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Oudh for 1898 is not so entirely depressing as statistics of crime usually are. In the fact that the offences reported show a decrease of 8,868, as compared with the previous year, there is the one small ray of hope which adorns and cheers the way of the social philosopher. It is not much to go upon, especially when it is remembered that the reported offences totalled to 42,557, but still the decrease is there, and we may presume that it shows a tendency to improvement on the part of the criminal classes. Exclusive of cases under special and local laws, such as breaches of Municipal bye-laws which cannot be classed as crime as that word is ordinarily understood, the decrease of offences is spread over all the districts of Oudh. Taking the important heads of crime it is found that offences against property are less than they were in 1897 by nearly half the number, being 11,917 against 21,923. On the other hand offences against the person, for which the primal passions are responsible, show an increase from 12,010 to 12,620, or a difference of 610. It is interesting to note that the fluctuation in the figures of these two classes of crime can be taken as a certain measure of material prosperity among the people. In a year of scarcity and distress, such as 1897, thefts and offences against property naturally showed a great relative increase, while cases of personal violence fell considerably. Analysing the various classes of offences it is found that last year there were, compared with the previous period, 18 more offences affecting life, which totalled to 615. The number of cases of hurts was 9,640, an excess of 422; assaults numbered 1,863 or 188 more; offences relating to marriage were 1,376, an increase of 353; criminal intimidation 275, or 12 more; and offences against public tranquility rose from 385 to 495. On the other hand these was a drop in cases of robbery and dacoity from 457 to 317; the number of thefts showed the substantial decrease of 5,025; and the reduction in cases of criminal trespass amounted to 3,513. There were 185 instances of wrongful restraint and confinement as against 203; 164 cases under the head of kidnapping and abduction, slavery and buying of minors, as compared with 200; and 158 cases of extortion as against 290. Of the whole 42,557 offences reported, 1,064 were struck off. In regard to convictions, prosecutions for offences against public tranquillity, life, and for robbery and dacoity, were more successful than in the previous year; but there was a marked falling-off in convictions for theft, criminal trespass, and cheating. Only six cases of murder by robbers and dacoits were returned as true, against 48 in 1897, a decrease which is very satisfactory. The percentage of conviction for offences affecting life was 88·8, this being much better than in 1897, when the percentage was 37·1. The percentage of convictions in cases of murder, other than those by robbers and dacoits, was less than in the previous year, being 45·4 against 53. In a large proportion of cases the motives for murder had reference to women. Hardoi enjoys the distinction of heading the list in regard to the number of persons tried for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and for murder from motives unconnected with women and apart from dacoities. This place also heads the list for the number of persons tried for dacoity, the lowest position in this regard being hold by Fyzabad. Prosecutions under this head were most successful in the last-named place and least successful in Lucknow.

A PRIVATE telegram—"Ali's Well"—received on Monday in Bombay at 4-30 p.m. in reply to a message sent at noon to the Gloucesters at Ladysmith, indicated that all the Gloucester officers were not taken prisoners.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will arrive at Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (local time) on the 8th inst., at Charni Road Station, and will during his stay in Bombay reside at Government House, Malabar Point. His Excellency will leave Bombay for Poona at 4 p.m. on the 10th inst. The arrival and departure will be private. The 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regt., will furnish an Officer's Guard to mount at 7 a. m. on the 8th November at Government House, Malabar Point, (to be relieved daily), till the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy from Bombay. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will also furnish a Guard to mount at Government House, Malabar Point, during the time His Excellency remains at Bombay. Two salutes of 31 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, one on the 8th and the other on the 10th November 1899, to announce the arrival and departure of the Viceroy. The Officer Commanding 21st Bombay Infantry will arrange for a Chain of Signallers from Charni Road Station to the Saluting Battery to signal the arrival and departure of the rain from Victoria Terminus.

CAPTAIN H. L. FLEET, Royal Navy, Senior Naval Officer, Bombay Defence Squadron, has been offered and has accepted the position of Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral A. P. M. Lake of H. M. battleship, Howe, now stationed at Queenstown, Captain Fleet joined the Royal Navy in June, 1864. He was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant in 1870, and to Lieutenant in 1874. He rose to the rank of Commander in 1887 and to Captain in 1885. He served on board H. M. S. Serapis during the operations at Suakim and in the Soudan in 1884, and received the Egyptian Medal and the Khedive's Bronze Star. Since February, 1897, he has been the Senior Officer of the Bombay Defence Squadron.

THE goods traffic on the B.B. and C.I. Railway for the week ending 7th October 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 575,461 maunds and Rs. 1,53,701 in the earnings.

Two out of a number of suspected sugar packets which had been forwarded by the District Surgeon, Madura, to the Chemical Examiner at Madras, have, on analysis by that officer, been reported to have contained no poison. One of the two packets had been sent to the Surgeon by the Madura Town Sub-Magistrate, and the other by the Deputy Magistrate, Melur Division. The composition of the other packets has not yet been reported upon.

OWING to the abnormally heavy rain that has fallen in Madras and along the Coromandel Coast, the Madras-Bezwada line and East Coast Railway have been breached in several places, causing delay to the mail trains on Monday and the day before. At the 370th mile on the East Coast Railway the lines have sunk, and on the Madras-Bezwada line breaches have occurred between Eravur and Toda stations, about 50 miles from Madras.

INFORMATION has been received at Bangalore that the Hindu Magistrate of Heggeda Devankote, near Mysore has netted four tigers. They are being caged and brought to Mysore Zoological Gardens.

IN the Tasmanian House of Assembly on Oct. 6 a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was carried by one vote.

A TELEGRAM from Tunis states that a British Chamber of Commerce, authorised by the Prime Minister of the Bey, has just been formed there.

THE terms of King Alexander's Speech from the Throne on the opening of the Skuptschina are severely condemned by the Russian Press as constituting a manifest perversion of facts and as furnishing a decisive proof of the impossibility of the continuation of the present political order of things in Servia.

M. MENARD, chief clerk of the Court of Cassation, has been required by the Minister of Justice to resign he being the man who supplied M. de Beaurepaire with the silly tittle-tattle against three judges of the Criminal Chamber engaged in the Dreyfus inquiry. M. Hadamard, Dreyfus's nephew, states, by the way, that his uncle hopes to obtain his rehabilitation without any stir or agitation. Another echo of the Dreyfus case is that officers at Montelimar are alleged to have cried "A bas Loubet!" and General de Galliffet has ordered an inquiry.

THE *Matin* published a telegram from Brussels stating that Captain Dreyfus and his wife and children will shortly go to Egypt, where they will spend the winter.

M. BUFFET, one of the principal Royalists accused of complicity in the plot against the Republic, and others of the prisoners were brought before M. Berenger to be interrogated, but they refused to answer.

A DEATH from plague is reported as having occurred at the village of Sulteb, one mile south of the town of Nawashahr in the Jullundur district. The case was an imported one from the infected village of Saheba in the Hoshiarpur district. The distance between the villages is about 10 miles.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Wolverhampton to the effect that Captain the Hon. William Wrottesley, eldest son and heir of Lord Wrottesley died on Saturday, Oct. 7, on his passage home from India, in the steamship Peninsular. The deceased was thirty-six years of age, and unmarried. For five years past he had been stationed with the 4th Dragoon Guards on the North Indian Frontier, close to the Khybar Pass. The Wolverhampton Town Council passed a vote of condolence with Lord Wrottesley. The Hon. Victor Alexander Wrottesley, aged twenty-six, Lord Wrottesley's second son, is heir apparent to the title.

REFERRING to the visit of the Queen and the Queen-Dowager of Holland, the Berlin *Post* finds it opportune to recall the attempts of Hardenberg, Stein, and other Prussian statesmen to add to Germany, not only Alsace and Lorraine, but also Holland and Belgium as a "Burgundian group." The scheme failed "chiefly in consequence of the opposition of England, which was afraid that Germany might become too powerful. England saw very clearly," thinks the *Post*, "what it would mean were Germany in command of the Dutch harbours." After tracing the successive stages through which Dutch feeling towards Germany has passed, the article concludes:—"The Dutch recognise to-day how advantageous it would be for them to be more closely connected with a kindred neighbour who has again become so powerful. The object at which Hardenberg aimed, prematurely, indeed, and therefore unsuccessfully, may be realised in a different form."

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Colombo of the destruction by fire of the Radella Tea Factory with the made tea and other contents within. The property belongs to the Ceylon Proprietary Tea Estates Company, which is represented in Ceylon by the Eastern Produce and Estates Company. From enquiries made in the Fort, we learn that the factory is a large one with a basement and two upper stories, with a length of 78 feet, and breadth 65 feet. The building is of iron pillars and walls of iron sheeting, whilst the roof was of corrugated iron and insured with the Atlas Insurance Company. It was built by Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd. Mr. W. H. Evans, of Great Western, is in temporary charge of the estate, as Mr. Cecil Gurney, the Superintendent, is away in England. Particulars as to the probable loss or as to the origin of the fire is being awaited with much interest, but no information can be got in Colombo. Mr. J. H. Starey, of the Eastern Produce and Estates Co., goes atonce to the scene of the fire.

THE Transvaal crisis is having a peculiar effect on Army football, the Army Service Corps having sent so many players out to Africa that the clubs have been compelled to abandon all competitions. Captain Ford, an old Sussex and Hampshire player, and secretary to the Army Football Association, is *en route* to the Cape, and many other prominent players have been ordered to the front. The first round for the Army Cup is down to be played this month but it is feared that a dozen of the teams will not be able to participate owing to their members having been warned to be in readiness to proceed on active service. On Saturday afternoon, October 7, a team of the Black Watch Regiment travelled from Perth to Pitlochry to take part in a football match with a local team, but shortly after their arrival a telegram was received from their commanding officer recalling the company by the first train, presumably in connection with the mobilisation movement, and in view of contingencies in South Africa.

THE University of St. Andrews was formally opened for the session on Oct. 10 by Principal Donaldson, who said that this year would be notable in the history of medical education in the University. They had now a complete school of medicine, and a complete medical faculty. St. Andrews now took its place among the other Universities of Scotland as having a school of medicine with a full curriculum. The University Court was enjoined by ordinances to provide suitable accommodation in Dundee for the medical professorships which were recently established by the Universities Commission, and they would endeavour to fulfil their duty so that the equipment should be satisfactory; but they would be glad to get aid. The friends of the three other Scottish Universities, especially the towns in which they were situated, assisted them largely to erect and enlarge their medical buildings, and the Government had also obtained for them large grants from the Treasury. It might be that Dundee, which was entitled to as much as Aberdeen, might succeed in obtaining a similar grant. Whatever might happen the University Court was determined to do its best to make the medical school and the medical professorships a success and a blessing to the community.

THE "Duncan" Gold medal of the Royal Artillery Institution for 1899, on "The Technical training of the officers in Garrison Artillery," has been won by Major C. P. Martel, R. A, and the silver medal by Major General Richardson, C. B., R. A. Major Martel's essay is published in the "Proceedings" of the Institution for August, but the publication of General Richardson's essay has been prohibited by the Commander-in-Chief. This able paper consisted of a concise and pungent criticism of the absolute want of method and business principles in the way the War Office insist on the Garrison Artillery being administered. It is a pity that such a prohibition should have been passed, for the present is surely a time for the admission of more light on this matter. The subject chosen for next year's essay is "The tactics of field and horse artillery as modified by the introduction of smokeless powder and quick-firing guns." This is the natural corollary of the last essay on a field artillery subject, on the subject of quick-firing guns for field artillery. The comparative immunity from view that smokeless powder affords artillery and the modifications possible in methods of coming into action are evident. The introduction of a quick-firer again, if such be really forthcoming, will materially improve the powers of a battery to defend itself—for a flank gun, slewed round and firing case to meet a sudden attack, will be ample protection. It is evident therefore that there is plenty to be discussed regarding these two points: and the fact that the essayists will have all the practical lessons of the present war as fresh ground to work upon should make the papers exceptionally interesting and important.

THE Board of Trade have been informed by the Foreign Office that a prize of 100,000 frs. has been founded by the heirs of the late Mr. Anthony Pollok, of Washington, to be awarded during the Universal Exhibition which is to be held in Paris in 1900, to the inventor of the best apparatus for the saving of life in cases of maritime disaster. The prize is open to universal competition. This sum is now in deposit with the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D.C., and will be paid over to the successful competitor when a decision shall have been rendered by an appointed jury and formally communicated to the Secretary of State of the United States through the Commissioner-General of the United States to the International Exhibition of 1900. The juror selected on behalf of the Government of the United States is Lieutenant William S. Sims, U. S. N., naval attache of the Embassy of the United States at Paris. In considering the award the jury will be governed by the following conditions:—1. The total amount of the prize may be awarded to a single individual on condition that the invention is of sufficient practical value and importance to justify the proposed award; (2) should several persons enter inventions of equal value, the jury, as it shall consider right and just, may award a portion of the prize to each; (3) should none of the inventions entered be of sufficient value to entitle it to the prize, the jury may reject any and all of them, but at the same time shall be empowered to indemnify competing inventors in such amounts as may be deemed advisable.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BATTLE AT LADYSMITH.

MISSING REGIMENTS PRISONERS.

FEARFUL BRITISH LOSSES.

42 OFFICERS CAPTURED.

GENERAL WHITE ACCEPTS THE BLAME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LODNON, Oct. 31, 10-55 a.m.

Further news coming to hand shows that the British force has sustained a serious reverse at the Ladysmith engagement.

The remnants of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment, and the 10th Mountain Battery, are in the hands of the Boers. This force was guarding the left flank in the action, and was called upon to face tremendous odds. The troops fought bravely and stubbornly, losing heavily, but had to finally surrender.

A survivor has arrived at Ladysmith Camp, under a flag of truce, asking for aid to bury the dead.

General Sir George White accepts all blame, having formulated the plan of action. No blame is attached to the troops, the position in which they were placed being untenable.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 11-10 a. m.

The Boers have captured 42 officers including Major Adye, of the Staff; Colonel Carleton, Major Munn, and Major Kincaid, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Major Humphrey, Major Capel-Cure, and Major Wallace, Gloucestershire Regiment; and Major Bryant, Royal Artillery.

General Sir George White admits that he is solely responsible for the disaster. He says: "I formed a plan in carrying out which the disaster occurred, and I alone am responsible for that plan.

"No blame whatever attaches to the troops as their position was untenable."

ENGAGEMENT AT LADYSMITH.

BOERS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

TWO BATTALIONS MISSING.

STAMPEDE OF MULES WITH FIVE GUNS.

SERIOUS REVERSES ANTICI-TD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30, 10-5 P.M.

After several hours' fighting at Ladysmith to-day, the Boers were driven back several miles, being repulsed with heavy losses.

The British loss is estimated to amount to between eighty and one hundred killed and wounded.

The mules of the Mounted Battery stampeded during the night.

Five guns are missing, but it is hoped they will be recovered.

Two battalions—the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucester Regiment—are missing. They were out during the night and had not returned up to 4-30 in the afternoon. Their absence is causing much anxiety, though it is hoped they will return in the evening.

The above account is the official version of to-day's fighting.

In the opinion of experts the news seems to indicate a somewhat severe reverse to our force.

GENERAL WHITE'S COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

DESTRUCTION OF COLENSO BRIDGE ANTICIPATED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The position at Ladysmith remains unchanged with the exception that the Boers have moved nearer to Sir George White's position. A battle is imminent.

Sir George White's communications are threatened, and it is believed that the Boers intend to destroy Colenso Bridge over the Tugela river, about six miles south of Ladysmith, by the use of dynamite.

The Boer force has been located by means of ballooning operations, and they have disposed their force, which is large, in a semicircle round Ladysmith.

The Imperialist troops and the Boers have not yet come into conflict.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT DISASTER AT LADYSMITH.

CAPITULATION OF 2,000 MEN AND 42 OFFICERS.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 11.5 A. M.

The official account of yesterday's engagement states that the Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucesters, and the 10th Mountain Battery, which were detached to protect the left flank, were obliged to capitulate after losing heavily.

General White adds that he alone is responsible for the disaster.

Oct. 31, 12-15 P.M.

Forty-two officers and about 2,000 men capitulated at Ladysmith. It appears that they were surrounded by the Boers in the hills.

So far as is known Captain Rice, Captain Silver, and Lieut. Dooner, of the Irish Fusiliers, and Captain Duncan and Captain Conner, of the Gloucesters, were wounded.

ARRIVAL OF A TRANSPORT.

The transport Zebenghla with Field Artillery on board has arrived at Capetown.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BULLER.

General Sir Redvers Buller has arrived at Capetown.

THE FIGHT AT LADYSMITH.

A Naval Brigade from the battleship Powerful, with their heavy quick-firing guns, arrived at Ladysmith during the fight, and at their fourth shot disabled the enemy's siege-gun, which was of longer range than our Field Artillery.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS.

Unofficial reports say that General White's plan of action was upset by the Boers evacuating what appeared to be their principal position. The Boers then attacked our right flank, which had to be largely reinforced from the centre.

Eventually the British retired under a heavy fire, gallantly covered by our artillery.

Two guns of the 53rd Battery were temporarily lost, but afterwards recovered.

MORE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS.

Oct. 31, 2, 45 P.M.

Three extra battalions of Infantry and one Mountain Battery are under orders to sail in about ten days for the Cape to replace the casualties at Ladysmith.

THE ACTION AT LADYSMITH.

THE BOERS REPULSED.

LONDON, Oct 30.

General White reports that an engagement took place before Ladysmith to-day, in which the Boers were repulsed after several hours' fighting.

The British loss was about one hundred and the enemy's loss greater.

The Boers were very numerous and had many guns.

All our forces were engaged to clear the position commanding the town, which was, however, found to be evacuated.

The enemy attacked with great vigour, but were pushed back several miles.

The British then returned to camp unmolested.

A MISSING FORCE.

The Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucesters, and a Mountain Battery, were sent out last night to clear the left flank, but up to the present they have not returned to camp.

STAMPEDE OF MULES WITH GUNS.

Night-firing caused a number of mules to stampede with some guns, which General White hopes to recover.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

BOER GUNNERS SEEK COVER.

DR. JAMESON A SPECTATOR.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs as follows:—London, October 31st.—"The *Times'* special correspondent telegraphs from Ladysmith on Monday that the Boers, without warning, fired a forty-pounder on the town at daybreak from the north.

"The cavalry, under General French, six batteries of artillery, and an infantry brigade, were sent out towards the west, while Colonel Ian Hamilton and another brigade moved out to the north to attempt to turn the enemy's defences. The enemy had skilfully taken up positions so as to make the most of their artillery, and covering the north and west approaches to Ladysmith.

"Until noon a continuous artillery duel went on." "I went," says the correspondent, "with General French, Colonel Grimwood's Infantry Brigade, and the six batteries of artillery. At day-light they opened fire at long range on the position above Newcastle Road, where the enemy had a siege gun, while three battalions covered the right flank.

"The enemy returned the fire rapidly, the range being good, but the execution was small. Our batteries rained shrapnel on the Boer position, and the gunners were seen constantly flying to cover."

8 A. M

"The cavalry discovered the enemy in great strength to the west and fell back. The guns then changed front and met the enemy's heavy attack successfully. The British infantry force, consisting of both battalions of the King's Royal Rifles, Leicestershires, Liverpools, Royal Dublins, Devons, Gordons, and Manchesters, returned to camp at two o'clock.

"On the left a movement was hampered by the Mountain Battery mules, which stampeded over to the enemy's position. The position is much extended and the front held by the enemy, covering seven miles. Our retirement was not molested, although the enemy were seen to be in position in great numbers.

"The Naval Brigade from the cruiser Powerful arrived with two quick-firing guns, and five rounds silenced the enemy's forty-pounder, which dropped eleven shells into Ladysmith. No serious damage was done. All the troops behaved splendidly. Dr. Jameson was a spectator of the action".

PRESS MESSAGES FROM SOUTH AFRICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The Cable Companies have agreed to the institution of press rates for news' messages between South Africa and India. These rates will be one-third of private traffic rates: that is, approximately, one rupee four annas per word. We understand the Indian Press is indebted to the good offices of the present Director-General of Telegraphs in India for this concession.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 31.

The first day of the Poona Second Extra Meeting came off successfully. The afternoon was warm, but a good contingent from Bombay came in by a special. The six races on the card filled well, and the fields were good. The following are the results:—

The Medium Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 90 or upwards; 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Allowances—Ponies which have never started for a race 4lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher Mahomed, 8st 5lbs Gibbs 1
Mr A R Amir's g a h Councillor, 8st 2lbs ....Hoyt 2
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Bismillah, 8st 5lbs Ebrahim 0
Mr S A W's b a h Rejected, 8st 8lbs ....Jaku 0
Mr Flower's b a h Duke, 8st 8lbs ....Heeroo 0
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Towsan, 8st 4lbs Hussein 0

Betting—3 to 1 against Vaher Mahomed and Councillor; 4 to against Rejected; 5 Bismallah; 6 Duke, 10 Towsan.

This was won by a head; a neck between second and third.—Time—1 minute 25 seconds.

The Little Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under, 13-2 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of an aggregate value of Rs. 1,500 3lbs., Rs. 3,000 5lbs., Rs. 5,000 or upwards 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens since 1st April 1899 3lbs. Maidens 4lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Hyde's b a h London, 7st 11lbs ....Ebrahim 1
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Chauvhan, 8st 3lbs .....C B Mahomed 2
Mr Lyndon's b a h Aristocrat, 8st 8lbs ....Gibbs 0
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a h Anaiza, 9st ....Nama 0
Mr S A W's b a h Advance, 7st 11lbs ....Jaku 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Gold Dust, 7st 8lbs Nur Mahomed 0

Betting—1 1-2 to 1 against Aristrocrat. 3 against Chauvhan and London, 6 Anaiza, 10 the rest.

This was won by 1 1-2 lengths, half a length betwenn second and third. Time—1 minute 9 1-5 seconds.

The Debut Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab Horses. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897, race value Rs. 150 and upwards, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies 7lbs. Horses or Ponies which have never started for a race 4lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Messrs Mathuradass Goculdas and Anandjee Nanjee's b a h Baltic, 8st 12lbs ....Ebrahim 1
Mr A R Amer's ch a h Defender, 8st 6lbs ....Soda 2
Mr S A W's ch a h Sunjer 8st 6lbs ....Jaku 3
Mr F Ebrahim's g a h Barrister, 9st 4lbs...Nur Mahomed 0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Nimrod 8st 6lbs ....Gibbs 0
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Shotsilk, 8st 6lbs ....Govind 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Shanghai, 8st 6lbs Umar 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Delaver, 8st 5lbs ...Daud 0

Betting—2 against Defender, 3 Baltic and Nimrod, 6 Shotsilk, and 10 the rest.

Won by a head, half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 55secs.

The All Horse Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 25. For Horses.—W. A. and C, reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners since 30th April 1897 once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of an aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 5lbs., Rs.5,000 and upwards 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens 7lbs. Horses which have not won a race since 1st April 1899, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's br e h Ayrdale, 9st 2lbs..........Ebrahim 1
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Roy, 9st...C B Mahomed 2
Mr Ulett's b aus g Bayonet, 8st 5lbs..........Heeroo 0
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandjee Nanjee's br aus m Clarice, 9st ....Gibbs 0

Betting—3 to 1 on Ayrdale, 3 against Bayonet, 6 Clarice, and 7 Roy.

Won by 1 1-4 lengths; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 17secs.

The Arab Pony Stakes.—Rs. 1,000, out of which second receives Rs. 150 and 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 30th April 1897, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of an aggregate value of Rs.1,500 3lbs, Rs. 3,000 5lbs. Rs. 5,000 or upwards 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens since 1st April 1899, 3lbs. Maidens 4lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Hyde's b a h Nevermore, 8st 11lbs..........Ebrahim 1
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Pehlwan, 8st 9lbs ......C B Mahomed 2
Mr Flower's bl a h President, 9st 10lbs ....Heeroo 3
Mr Shaik Essa Bin Khalifa's b a h Nepal, 9st 4lbs Nama 0
Mr J Hormusji's b a h Kapurthala, 9st 11lb Nur Mahomed 0
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's b a h Nobleman, 8st 6lbs ....Gibbs 0
Mr Ali bin Amer's ch a h Pretender, 8st 5lbs ....Soda 0
Mr S A W's g a h Arbid, 7st 6lbs ....Jaku 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar, 7st 5lbs ......Hoyt 0

Betting—4 to 6 against Nevermore, 6 President and Nobleman, and ten the rest.

Won by 1-1-2 lengths, one length separating second and third. Time—1min. 39 secs.

The Auction Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under, 13-3 entered for Rs. 1000 to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I. 3 lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 up to Rs. 500. Allowances—Maidens 7lbs. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Alloo Hossein's g a h Sachim, 8st 6lbs..........Gibbs 1
Aga S Shah's b a h Thunder, 8st 8lbs..........Ebrahim 2
Mr Flower's b a h Driver, 7st 11lbs ....Heeroo 0
Mr J Mollison's ch ob g Sandy, 7st 10lbs ....O'Neil 0
Mr S A W's b a h Gift, 7st 5lbs..........Jaku 0

Betting—Evens on Driver; 3 to 1 against Thunder, Sachim and Gift; 6 against Sandy.

Won by two lengths, one length between second and third. Time—54 seconds.

The winner was sold for Rs. 600.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

A NURSE DOWN.

There were 2 cases and 1 death in the City, the total mortality being seven: 1 case 1 death in the Cantonment, 60 cases and 47 deaths in the district. One case has occurred among the nurses in the General Plague Hospital.

H. H. THE LATE BABASAHEB POWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEWAS, Oct. 31.

The obsequies in connection with the demise of His Highness the late Krishnajirao Babasaheb Powar ended on the 24th instant. On the following day the Maharaja Scindia gave the customary sweet dinner. The same day Her Highness Ranisaheb Taraaraja Powar declared her intention of adopting as heir and successor her nephew, Bapusaheb Powar, aged twelve, whom the late Rajashaeb also intended to adopt if necessity arose. The actual adoption and investiture ceremony depend upon the sanction of the Government of India, to which the people are anxiously looking forward.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Macalister, arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 104½
3 per cent. Rentes 100½
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 113
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 63 1-4
Bar Silver..........26 11-16

A MEETING of the Bench of Bishops of the Church of Ireland was held in Dublin on Oct. 6, for the purpose of electing a successor in the See of Limerick to the late Dr. Graves. At a recent meeting of the synod of the united diocese of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, the names of the Ven. Raymond Orpen, Archdeacon of Ardfert, and the Very Rev. Thomas Bunbury, D.D., Dean of Limerick, were sent forward to the bench of bishops, who elected the Dean of Limerick to the vacant see. Dean Bunbury, who is a moderate High Churchman, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and ordained in 1854 to the curacy of Clonfert. He became rector of Croom in 1863, and ten years later was appointed Dean of Limerick and rector of the Cathedral parish. He is a member of the representative Church body, and has filled the position of chaplain to the late Bishop, Dr. Graves.

THE ALLEGED POISONING PLOT AT KOLHAPUR.

FERNANDEZ DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 30.

THE further hearing of this case was resumed today before Rao Sahib V. B. Gokhale, the District Magistrate of Kolhapur. The prosecution was represented by Messrs. Sohoni, Rasingkar and Apte, while the accused were undefended.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Sohoni intimated to the Court that they had no more evidence to call, and the prosecution desired that the Court may deal with the accused on the evidence already recorded before it. The accused applied to the Court to allow him a few minutes as he intended to put in a written application. The time was allowed, but in the meanwhile the court inquired under what section of the Criminal Procedure Code the Public Prosecutor was making his application, and whether or not he ought to make it in writing.

After some discussion Mr. Sohoni put in a written application under section 253 of the Procedure Code, but the Court thought that the only section under which such an application ought to be made was section 494 and no other.

Mr. Brewin here asked the permission of the Court to explain the circumstances which necessitated the prosecution to adopt such a course, and on the Court assenting he said: That all the evidence in the case, excepting that of two witnesses, Tajoo and Umar, was not relevant to the issue before the Court. About Tajoo and Umar, he said, he had found that what was recorded in their statements taken by the Police was not truthful evidence, and he felt he was bound not to bring such evidence into the Court and waste the public time by doing so.

The Court remarked that, if such was the case, there was nothing to prevent the prosecution from making their application under section 494, and after some discussion half an hour's time was applied for and granted to the prosecution to consider the point.

On the Court resuming its sitting, Mr. Sohoni tendered his application under section 494 and withdrew the one that he had formerly given.

The accused then put in the following written statement:—

"After what the Public Prosecutor has now stated to the Court, I beg to explain how I came to be brought into my present troubles.

"The Public Prosecutor has now intimated to the Court that he has no more evidence to call, which means that, after exhausting all the resources at their command, the prosecution have been unable to adduce one title of evidence to connect me with the accusation they laid at my door. I trust that the Court will not think it out of place if I take this opportunity to solemnly affirm on my honour, soul and conscience, both before God and in this Court, that I have had no hand, either directly or indirectly, or in any other way, in the attempt to poison Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Wray, the Political Agent here. For the last two years I have been the subject of a persecution which has driven me from a lucrative practice and comfortable home to such privations which have thrown me on the charity of others for the daily sustenance of myself, wife, and four little ones. I leave the author of these my persecutions to God, and also to his own conscience, until I can make him answer for all his offences to the proper authority. My principol regret is that the author of my troubles belongs to an honourable service, and that they should have among their ranks one who has made the name of the Government synonymous in Kolhapur with oppression. I say nothing about the internal points, but I complain that my arrest and detention have been illegal and caused injuries to my health and also to my mind and property. With these few remarks I leave the case in the hands of the court. Dated 30th October, 1899."

The Court questioned Mr. Fernandez whether he would tell the name of the person implicated in his application, to which he replied that he was not legally bound to answer that question. He, however, added that he had put in the statement in writing in order to leave no room to be falsely reported in the Press. (Laughter).

The Court remarked that the statement was not relevant, but it would file it as it was bound to file an application given by the accused.

The Court then proceeded to write its discharge order, and, when that was communicated to the accused, Mr. Fernandez bowed to the Court and said that he was sorry to see how the Court failed to see the relevancy of the statement that set forth complaints regarding his arrest and detention in custody, and also explained how he was brought there.

GENERAL NIXON'S VIEWS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your telegram received last night brought the good news of the defeat of the Boers at Kimberley, but the movements of the Boers, who are said to be approaching Melmoth, indicates an intention on their part to seize the railway from Port Natal to the Tugela River, in the direction of Eshowe. This may be intended to draw some of our troops from Ladysmith or with a view of seizing the "Pont," ferry over the Tugela River, and make a dash for Port Natal. I do not see anything written about the danger that exists of an invasion of the Boers from Zululand, nor is it noticed that any force has been detached from Maritzburg to the Tugela to prevent the Boers crossing into Natal.

It is very unfortunate that we should just have released Dinizula, the son of our old enemy Cetewayo. Perhaps the Boers have persuaded him that they were instrumental in getting his release, through their Boer friends in the Cape Parliament. It is not at all pleasant contemplating the mistakes our military authorities have been making. I thought Sir George White was ordered to act on the defensive! Instead of which he has been storming the Drakensberg spurs and allowing the Boers to destroy our men from behind big boulders. The intolerable delay in sending troops out from England is, to say the least, most exasperating. It makes one pray that Lord Curzon might take the initiative and send out two thousand men of our gallant Native army to defend the Natives of India, who form the greater part of the population of Port Natal, from the impending irruption of Kafirs into the colony. The Boers having invaded the country it behoves us to recover it, and, whatever prejudices an English Member of Parliament may have regarding whites fighting whites, we ought to use every means in our power to repel the invasion and recover the loss of prestige we have already incurred thereby. It must not be lost sight of that the Boers have many natives with them. In former days we turned the French out of Pondicherry and the Dutch out of Negapatam with our native auxiliaries. I fear very much that the next news we shall receive is a short telegram saying the Boers have crossed the Tugela and are in full march on Port Natal. In the meantime we must wait patiently and hope that our troops may one day catch the Boers on the open Veldt.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, Deccan, October 29.

SCOTSMEN IN BOMBAY.

THE CELEBRATION OF ST. ANDREW'S DAY

YESTERDAY evening a meeting of Scotsmen was held at the Chartered Bank to consider arrangements for the celebration of St. Andrew's Day in Bombay. There were present—Dr. McDonald, Messrs. R. Aitken, A. Cameron, W. D. Graham, G. Miller, W. Baxter, J. R. Leask, G. McKenzie, J. A. Begbie, W. R. Greaves and J. Gilchrist. Mr. Miller explained that the advertisement in the papers calling the meeting was the outcome of a general expression of opinion that they ought to have a general celebration of St. Andrew's Day. He suggested that a committee should be elected to make preparations. Mr. J. A. Begbie having been appointed chairman, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out the arrangements for the celebration, with power to add to their number:—Dr. MacDonald Messrs. W. Greaves, J. Begbie, L. J. Robertson, A Abercrombie, J. Stiven, W. D. Graham and the Rev. R. M. Gray and Dr. Waters, Messrs. G. Miller and G. McKenzie were appointed joint hony. secretaries. It was understood that a dinner will be held and Scotsmen desiring to attend are invited to send their names to the secretaries.

DEATH OF MR. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

WITH deep regret we have to announce the sudden death, at Rawalpindi yesterday morning, of Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, Edinburgh, and Manager in Bombay of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited. Two of his daughters had been on a visit to Upper India and were staying at Murree about the middle of October, when Mr. Slater left Bombay with the double oject of inspecting the agencies of the company as well as of meeting his daughters and escorting them to Bombay. He was in his usual health, which had not been very robust at the time of his departure, but the news of his death yesterday was received by his friends with a surprise and regret which will doubtless be shared by all who had felt the influence of his kindly personality, and benefited by his experience of life assurance in India. The deceased might be said to have been the most successful promoter of native life assurance in this country, and his death will be regarded as a loss to the cause of life assurance generally. It appears that on Monday last he was indisposed from the effects of a chill which he caught on the way to Rawalpindi; but it was not thought that this temporary indisposition would lead to anything serious.

The deceased gentleman was born in September 1839 at Stanley, Perthshire, Scotland, and had just completed the sixtieth year of his age. He was the son of Mr. David Slater, architect, and first came out to this country in 1865 as an actuary in the employ of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. In 1871 Mr. Slater established the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, of which he was the secretary up to the time of his death. At a later period he established the Oriental Fire Insurance Company, which did not meet with the success it was expected to secure, and was subsequently put into voluntary liquidation. He also started the Oriental Loan Association, of which he was a managing director. Its object was to advance loans to military men and others; but it met with indifferent success and was placed in liquidation.

In 1874 Mr. Slater started the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, a purely Indian life assurance company, with its funds and management in this country. It was General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army at the time, and father of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who first advised Mr. Slater soon after his arrival in India to establish a native life assurance company. Being a policy-holder, and secretary in Western India for an English company, Mr. Slater foresaw the many advantages, especially to the natives of this country, of a life assurance company established in the land for their benefit. This advice and the results that followed its acceptance showed how sound General Mansfield's views were. However, as regarded the deceased gentleman, the project of assuring native lives was like taking a plunge into the unknown. He risked a great deal, and put a large stake in it, but he succeeded. There was nothing in the past to guide him in his enterprise, still less to encourage him. When Sir Richard Temple, as Finance Minister in India, made enquiries about the desirability of introducing a system of native life assurance, the unanimous opinion of the members of the Civil Service was that it was not feasible. Mr. Slater proved by the test of facts that it was not only feasible, but that, while doing great good to the assured, it was an abundantly profitable undertaking. He had to contend with the conservatism of a people whose minds were naturally not prone to the reception of new ideas; but all the doubts and anxieties that were felt in the beginning cleared away in time. The Oriental has always made a speciality of native life assurance, and accepts it on the same terms as European lives in India. In point of volume of business and economy of management, it has been a remarkable success. When the company was founded, life assurance conditions in this country were very different to those which now prevail. The English life offices were only in their infancy then, and, although there was a considerable business on European lives, there was scarcely any on the lives of natives of India; such as there was being at a heavy extra premium as compared with Europeans. Since the Oriental was established, over ninety-two lakhs of rupees are said to have been paid in claims; and the funds now exceed one crore and fifty lakhs, invested in Government Securities. In 1897, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress's reign, Mr. Slater published an excellent monogram entitled "Rise and Progress of Native Life Assurance in India," a copy of which Her Majesty was pleased to accept, and through her Private Secretary thanked Mr. Slater for the same. He also published a brochure on Life Assurance Statistics; and published some appeals, in the shape of letters, on the sanitary conditions of India and Bombay. Quite recently the King of Portugal conferred on Mr. Slater the honour of Knighthood. His death is deeply mourned by all the employes of the company, who always found him to be kind, considerate, and generous to a fault. He leaves behind him a widow, at present in England, two sons, and four daughters, two of whom are at present at Rawalpindi.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

AN INTERESTING SPEECH.

OUR London correspondent writes:—"In connection with the Church Congress, which I fear has been almost entirely overshadowed by the War, an "Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition" was opened at the Imperial Institute on Saturday by the Bishop of London, who, in an interesting speech, observed that exhibitions such as this tended to bring men back to the true ideal that the foundations of all true and permanent art must be based on, and be in some degree, the expression of the relations of man to his Creator. Amongst those present were Sir George Birdwood and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., and it fell to the lot of the former to propose a vote of thanks to the Bishop of London. Sir George, as we all know, is a many-sided man, but I fancy that that must have been the first time in his life he ever proposed a vote of thanks to a Right Reverend father in God at a purely ecclesiastical "function." I suspect that an esteemed and near relative of his, who, when he was in Bombay, took so much interest in religious work, would be more at home in the company of Bishops! Indeed, Sir George at once expressed his surprise at having been called upon to address such a meeting, frankly stating that he was there simply as a student of art and ethnography, and as a contributor to the loan section of a number of Hindu gods and utensils of temple worship. Then, after a few words of warm appreciation of the "energetic versatility" of the Bishop of London, he sent a series of cold shivers through the assemblage by expressing his "deep repugnance" to the "commercial basis" on which the exhibition and the whole revival of Ecclesiastical Art were being conducted under the direct patronage of the clergy. It was, he said, entirely opposed to the sentiment and tradition of every religion and ought not to be countenanced by the Church of England. At this point an unpleasant crisis might have arisen, but in another moment Sir George won the applause of the entire meeting except the interested shopkeepers present. "The Anglican congregations," he proceeded to remark "are the wealthiest in the country, and accomplishment in applied art-work among ladies is now universal throughout the United Kingdom. Ladies excel not only in embroidery but in wood-carving, inlaying, stonecarving, and metal-work. At this moment the first engraved and beaten brass-work in the country is done by a lady. The congregations ought, therefore, to supply all the decorative work for the beautifying of the churches in which they worship, the richer women providing the material and the accomplished working it up. In this way every church in the country would become a most beneficial school of art, each with a character of its own, the Saints to which the different churches are dedicated providing in their attributes and lives *motifs* which are sure to prove most useful in differentiating local varieties of art." These remarks were, as I have said, loudly applauded, and on sitting down Sir George Birdwood was cordially congratulated. I observed him afterwards very enthusiastically expatiating on one of the Hindu gods exhibited by him to some High Church dignitary to whom he observed "It is always the same God men worship, only much more so with each one's particular devotee." These gods of India are all described in the catalogue in glowing terms evidently by your old Bombay friend himself.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Government of Bombay have issued a further memorandum with regard to the measures taken for the relief of people in districts suffering from famine:—

It says:—During the week ending 21st instant there was no rain in the districts of Gujarat and in Kolaba. Only six talukas of Dharwar, two of Kanara, one of Belgaum, one of Bijapur, one of Satara and one of Ratnagiri received good rain measuring from 50 cents to 3 inches 27 cents. Elsewhere the rainfall was generally insignificant. The prices of the staple food grains have fallen in the Karnatak districts and in Kaira; in the other districts of Gujarat and in Sholapur, Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri they have slightly risen, while elsewhere they are stationary.

The progress statement of relief measures for the week ending 21st instant is appended. The numbers on relief have considerably increased, as will be seen from the following figures: Workers 77,579; Dependants 10,217; Gratuitously relieved in villages 1,602. Broach and Khandesh mainly contribute to this increase. An influx of 4,000 Baroda subjects on one relief work in the former district has been reported, and the Resident at Baroda and the Government of India have been requested to move the State to arrange for the relief of these persons.

The following new works were started as relief works during the week under report: Ahmedabad—Narsingpura Drainage Channel; Broach—Excavation of Rahad Channel and Amod-Palej Road; Khandesh—Improving Mhasavad-Neri Road. In addition to these the Jamda Canal silt clearance work has been opened as a test work for the Chalisgaon Taluka of the Khandesh District, and the collection of metal has been begun on the Kolhar-Bari road as a test work for the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District. Test works have also been started in three talukas of the Sholapur District which show signs of distress. The following works have been added to the famine programme for the Panch Mahals District: Collecting 10 years' metal for Godhra-Shera Road and Limkhed-Jhalod Road Tank at Shera. A grant of Rs. 22,700 has been made to the Forest Department for the purpose of providing suitable work in the forests for the hill people of the Panch Mahals and Thana Districts when the necessity arises. At present, however, the regular relief works in the Panch Mahals and grass cutting in Thana provide sufficient work for all in need of relief. Work has been provided on the Fuleli Canal in Sind for 2,000 distressed immigrants from Thar and Parkar. Immigration from the drought-stricken districts of Biluchistan has caused a heavy demand for employment in the Frontier district of Upper Sind. It is hoped that full employment will be available for all persons requiring it, without opening any actual relief works in Sind, except a few on a very small scale in Thar and Parkar.

The following allotments have been sanctioned: Rs. 80,000 for takavi advances in the affected districts of Gujarat; Rs. 10,000 for expenditure on kitchens attached to relief works in Khandesh; Rs. 5,000 for gratuitous relief in Sholapur; Rs. 4,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Nasik; Rs, 500 advanced to Collector of Broach for expenditure in returning refugees from Native States. With a view to enable district hereditary officers and village officers to tide over the present scarcity, authority has been given to pay their annual allowances to the former in two instalments instead of one and to the latter in fourin stalments instead of two. In consequence of the high prices now prevailing the grant of grain compensation to low paid employes of Government has also been authorised.

Allotments aggregating Rs. 1,00,000 have been placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, for expenditure on the operations for supply of grass to the affected districts. A new source of supply has, it is hoped, been tapped in Damob, from which the quantities to be given to the Northern Division may be increased. In this case the whole of the grass which is being collected from the Thana forests adjoining the G. I. P. Railway will be assigned to the Central Division. Large as is the quantity of grass which is being imported into the affected districts from Government forests both within and without the Presidency, it is believed to be insignificant as compared with the vast quantities which are being imported on private account from Thana, the Rajpipla hills and the Dangs. The cutting of grass is providing an abundance of employment for the labouring classes of the tracts named, and in Thana it is hoped will, at any rate, postpone for some time, if it does not altogether obviate, the necessity of starting relief works. Another unlooked-for source of fodder supply is the vast extension of irrigation by means of kutcha wells in Gujarat. It has been ascertained that the Thana forests can supply grazing for at least 10,000 cattle, which it is proposed to import by train from Gujarat, and of which 4,000 have already been received. As the result of all these efforts public and private it is trusted that the mortality among cattle will be materially less than was at first apprehended.

THE ORIENTAL MILLS.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which summonses have been issued against Messrs. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Hormusji B. Dantra, Jijibhoy P. Mistri, Maneckji M. Heeramaneck, and Dady N. Dady, directors of the Oriental Mills Company for having failed to file the balance-sheet of the Company with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies as required by law, was called on for hearing. Mr. Dandvate, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. Pestonji A. Balsara, a shareholder of the Company, at whose instance the summonses were issued; Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the directors, who were by the order of the court exempted from attendance.

Mr. Dandvate applied that the order for exempting the respondents from attending the court be cancelled as it was made *ex parte*. He asked that the directors be compelled to attend the court.

Mr. Davur remarked that the application was made with the intention of causing vexation and annoyance to the directors. There was no question of identification in the case; it was simply a matter of facts. Mr. Davur then cited an instance in which Mr. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, had ruled that it was absolutely within the discretion of the court to allow a person to appear by his pleader. In the case in question the High Court was moved, with the result that the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade upheld the Magistrate's views.

Mr. Dandvate handed over to the magistrate a written application, on which the following order was passed: "Some of the insinuations made in this application are entirely uncalled for. On the application of Mr. Owen, the personal attendance of the respondents was excused under section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on the condition that they would have to appear in Court if found necessary. The question whether the directors did or did not prepare and file the balance-sheet with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is entirely one of fact, and it is not therefore absolutely necessary that the respondents should be present in court. Under the section quoted the Court has absolute discretion to allow an accused person, when a summons is issued as in this case, to appear by pleader, and the Court therefore sees no sufficient reason at this stage to cancel the permission already accorded and to order the personal attendance of the respondents."

Mr. Dandvate next applied for the adjournment of the case on the ground that his client wished to engage counsel, which at present he could not do, as they were all out of Bombay on account of the High Court October vacation.

Mr. Davur: Perhaps you mean that all the bad ones are in Bombay and the good ones out. That is complimentary to me, I suppose. (Laughter).

His Worship ruled that there was ample time for the complainant to engage the services of counsel, and the case must therefore proceed.

The complainant stated in his evidence that no balance-sheet was passed at the general meeting of the shareholders which was convened for the purpose, because for some reason or other, the chairman, Mr. Jijibhoy F. Petit, dissolved the meeting. The previous meeting of the 14th of June was postponed in virtue of a proposition moved by witness. Mr. Jijibhoy P. Mistri was in the chair at that meeting. There was some noise and ultimately the proceedings were adjourned to enable Mr. Jijibhoy Petit to be present at the meeting.

Mr. Davur put in the minutes of the meeting of the 14th June last.

Continuing the complainant said, had the meeting not been adjourned on his own motion, the balance-sheet would have been placed before the meeting and passed. The adjourned meeting was held on 14th July. Mr. Cooverji Mehta contended that the meeting was illegal as seven days' notice was not given. Witness supported the contention. Mr. Cooverji Mehta then moved another resolution that the balance-sheets of the previous years be re-opened and examined by expert accountants. He requested the chairman to put the resolution to the meeting before proceeding with the other business. A large number of the shareholders present was in favour of adopting that course. The resolution was put to the vote and it was declared lost. Upon that the meeting became uproarious and noisy. The chairman warned the shareholders two or three times that if they continued to be noisy he would dissolve the meeting, which he eventually did.

The minutes of the meeting were then put in by Mr. Davur, as well as a circular issued to the shareholders on 19th September last, stating that whereas the Company was not in a position to meet its liabilities, it would have to go into liquidation.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Davur in addressing the Court called attention to a section under which the directors were bound to file the balance-sheet within a year of the filing of the last balance-sheet. The last balance-sheet was adopted by the shareholders at their meeting of the 10th October, 1898, and it must probably have been filed with the Registrar a month or two afterwards. He submitted that the time for filing the subsequent balance-sheet had not yet expired. The case was a frivolous and vexatious one, and the object of the complainant was nothing further than to harass and annoy the directors and the agents of the company. The balance-sheet in question was ready in the month of May last, and the directors had made two determined attempts to have it passed by the shareholders, who, however, would not do so. Counsel informed the court that the Company had received a notice from the Registrar asking them to file the balance-sheet within fifteen days. The directors had written back to the officer giving the necessary explanations and specifying the reasons which had compelled them to abstain from complying with the provision for filing in their balance-sheet. But now that the Company was going into liquidation, it would not be necessary at all to file the balance-sheet. On the 6th November the necessary steps would be taken for the purposes of the liquidation. Mr. Davur submitted that this was eminently a case in which the court might exercise its discretion of awarding compensation to the respondents, who had been put to a good deal of unnecessary trouble and annoyance.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that under the circumstances disclosed in the evidence it could not be said that the directors had knowingly or wilfully failed to file the balance-sheet. Moreover it had not been; shown by the prosecution when the balance-sheet for 1897 was filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and it could not therefore be determined whether the period of 12 months from the date of the filing of that balance-sheet had expired. For these reasons he found that no case had been made out against the respondents who were accordingly discharged. It was to be regretted that the complainant should have thought fit to institute these proceedings but it appeared that he had been badly advised, and under the circumstances he did not consider it necessary to take notice of his conduct by the application of the provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as desired by the counsel for the respondents.

THE HIRE OF TRANSPORT ANIMALS.

The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department writes to the Commissary-General-in-Chief, Commissariat Department, on the subject of transport animals as follows :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd April 1899, requesting that certain concessions may be granted to hired and purchased transport which may be required in future campaigns on the North-West frontier. It is observed that hitherto it has been customary for the terms on which transport animals are hired to be considered only when the mobilisation of a force has actually been ordered, and that, in these circumstances, doubt existed in the minds of the officers engaged in hiring the transport, and still more so in those of the owners of the transport animals, as to the concessions which the Government of India were prepared to grant. It is said that such doubts deterred owners from bringing forward their animals for hire, and also that much misapprehension and discontent has arisen in consequence of owners not clearly understanding beforehand the terms on which they were engaged.

It is further stated in your letter that the terms now proposed have been fully considered in the light of the experience gained in recent operations, and it is asked that they may be sanctioned as quickly as possible, and the widest possible publicity given to them, in order that the owners of transport animals may be aware of the terms which the Government of India will grant in the event of a sudden call being made for transport for military operations.

In reply I am to state that the Government of India agree in the desirability of settling beforehand, and making widely known, the terms on which hired transport will be engaged in the event of active operations having to be undertaken on the North-West frontier. The proposals contained in your letter under reply have been very carefully considered. The rates of hire are those which were granted during the frontier operations of 1897-98, and many of the proposed concessions have either been specially granted at various times, or are modifications of existing rules, which are justified by experience. These the Government of India are generally prepared to approve with certain alterations ; but in some cases the proposals appear to go beyond the actual requirements of the case, or at least the necessity for them has not been established.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The Sutidars or land holders of Umargaon, in Dhanoo Taluka of the Thana District, intend, it is said, to send a Deputation to Bombay in order to lay their grievances (about the remissions of land tax) before His Excellency, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, when he visits Bombay on the 9th proximo.

Mr. A. Wood, Acting Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, proceeded to Khatalwada, in Dhanoo Taluka to see the state of rice crops there presonally, the production of which is said to have failed altogether this year. The test or famine relief work is being carried out in Umargaon Petha of the Dhanoo Taluka in this district, under Mr. W. C. Shephered, Assistant Collector.

It is stated, twelve hundred stricken cattle were brought down to Palghur station in Kelvi-Mahim Taluka of this district last week from the Northen Gujerat, for grazing purposes in the Manore Hills free of charges.

The Society's English School at Bhivandi, in the Thana District, which was closed on account of the breaking out of plague there, will be opened under its managers on and after the 1st proximo.

The following students from schools of the Thana District have successfully passed the School Final Examination last month :—Messrs. D. P. Gupte, R. J. Jakatdar, D. S. Likhit, R. B. Mone, B. V. Navalkar, V. A. Tamne, G. N. Tere, and K. H. Vaidya.

Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Marathe, B. A., Clerk, Huzur Account's Office and Mr. Narayan Vithal Pradhan, Clerk, Collector's Office, Thana, have been granted examination leave in order to appear before the Central Examination Committee, the former the Gujerati Language and the latter for Lower Standard Examination.

Mahadia Ramia and three other Kolies of Kalwa, in the Thana District, are being tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, for behaving in a riotous conduct and voluntarily causing hurt to Mahdoo Sauvar, at Kalwa, last week.

Dr. Framroze Ardesar Moos, Acting Civil Surgeon of Thana left for the district yesterday in order to inspect the medical work of Bai Sakarbai Charitable Dispensary at Chinchni-Tarapoor, in the Dhanoo Taluka.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	3	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	19
Total	29	12	105
Total plague deaths to date	60,003	52,505	
Same date last year	11	11	98

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·831
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·3
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·615
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·5
General Directions of wind*	NNE, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	207

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

RUGBY FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE SWIMMING SEASON.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The most striking feature of the Association League Competition, so far as the first division is concerned, continues to be the remarkable success achieved by Sheffield United. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that Sheffield United would beat Manchester City at Bramall Lane ; but the extent of the defeat—three goals to nil—was a little surprising, seeing how well the City have been playing this season. The play of Sheffield United was, however, exceedingly fine, and it was again in defence that their strength was seen to rest. No club has scored more goals, nor none so few put up against them, as Sheffield United, who are still the only undefeated club in the First Division, while Liverpool have yet to gain their initial point. Indeed, Lancashire's representatives all round are apparently not very strong, for the first of the lot is an ex-Second Divisioner in the sixth notch. It therefore does not speak much for the calibre of the Palatinate organisations, particularly when it is further pointed out that six of the last eight clubs hail from within the borders of Lancashire.

Sunderland who hold the second position in the table are going very nicely indeed for the League Championship. Their defeat of Glossop on Saturday was their third win away—the others were against Liverpool and North End. In the interim they have drawn with Sheffield United at Bramall-Lane—and drawn in a style that made it pretty certain they will more than balance points in the return at Roker Park. On their own ground Sunderland were defeated by the Villa ; against Burnley and Nottingham Forest, however, they asserted their superiority ; and with the Villa showing signs of deterioration, Liverpool hopelessly behind, Everton struggling painfully to get out of the ruck of the League, and Derby County ditto, the Wearsiders stand a second to none chance for the championship. If they succeed they will equal the Villa's record of four times honours easy. No one will begrudge Sunderland their prospective success. Better sportsmen there could not be. They have surmounted the early difficulties of their career. They now play as well away as at home—that true test of apprenticeship and mastery in football. What we want to see next is Sunderland showing League form in the coming English Cup ties. They have never done it yet, or the "old tin pot" would long ago have kept company with the League Cup on the banks of the Wear.

Not often do we find the scoring so lop-sided as it was on Saturday last. The ten clubs that found it beyond their powers to achieve a victory had only four goals to carve between them for their fruitless efforts, but the eight winners aggregated no fewer than 24 goals, which work out at an average of three apiece. Strange to say, the two Notts representatives figured in matches which yielded a baker's dozen, and the teams that rank first and second in the list came through without sacrificing a goal. As compared with last season there were four alterations, defeats being turned into victories in each instance, the other five fixtures ending as did the same engagement in '98 9.

Lancashire football is still under a cloud. Six of the seven clubs gave away either one point or both, Burnley being the only one of the seven who were returned as victors, and this they accomplished by means of triumphing over another County Palatine team, Blackburn Rovers. Manchester City appear amongst the noble band of O's for the very first time this season. A week or two ago their forwards seemed able to romp through the goal anywhere and everywhere, but their methods are either being found out or they are losing their skill. They have, of course, an excellent record, but one point out of three in two ~~successive fixtures has rather disfigured it. To be~~ beaten by three to nil at Bramall-Lane was an eye-opener.

Aston Villa had a bit of a fright in their bout with Bury, and it took them all their time to get over the hurdle. The crowd did not enjoy the spectacle of the visitors showing the way by a goal to none at the interval, and when the champions drew level, and subsequently placed themselves safe by a goal there was a noisy sigh of relief. To run the Villa to a goal on their own enclosure, and with only ten men for the first 25 minutes, spoke well for Bury, who were doubtless chagrined at letting the prize go after being on the road to success. Still, as they suffered a like fate when last at Aston Park, they had not much to mourn over. Newcastle United can say what no other member of their division can say, and that is that they have not lost the odd goal on their own ground. Their great improvement will be seen when we point out that they are now credited with as many goals as they had secured by the end of November last year, and have as many points as had fallen into the net by the beginning of December. In vanquishing Notts County by six to none they gained the most decisive conquest of the day. Moreover, it was a clear gain of a brace of points, because when the "lacemen" were up there last they were victorious. Notts have been amongst the sixes before Saturday, as they lost half a dozen goals both at Ewood Park and Aston Park last season.

The splash made by West Bromwich Albion was apparently only spasmodic. Why they should collapse as they did at Nottingham on Saturday is a bit of a puzzle, because only a week ago their antagonists were unable to find the net on the banks of the Wear. Now they simply pulverised the Albion, rubbing it in at every turn. Six to one made a terrible hole in the West Bromwich record, being twice as many as they had allowed to pass in their five previous matches. The half dozen were also as many as the Forest had previously booked altogether.

Burnley had double cause to rest content with the result of their encounter with the Blackburn Rovers. In the first place the visit of the last-named aroused so much interest in East Lancashire that the Turf Moor treasurer—to use Jack Tar's expression a few months after he had signed the pledge—found a bigger "lump" in his side than any League game had ever yielded hitherto. The takings amounted to upwards of £376, and to this must be added a victory by a goal to none. There was not much between the two sides, and no one could have grumbled had each team been granted a point. The defence had the upper hand throughout, the forward play being rather poor as a whole. Anderson did not shine on the right wing, and he was not the only disappointment.

In the Second Division Small Heath went to the top by means of a victory at Loughborough. There was no special merit in the performance, seeing that the Southerners are the wooden spoonists, but points obtained away are always very acceptable. Sheffield Wednesday finds goals much easier to acquire than they did in the Senior League last season. Had they ever scored five goals as they did at Burton on Saturday they would have been astonished. Grimsby Town also triumphed at Gainsborough, where the home team have yet to win for the first time. Both the new members, Chesterfield and Middlesbrough, were among the winners, and Newton Heath had the best of the deal with Lincoln City.

Rugby football got fairly under weigh on Saturday, and it may be of interest to notice how the celebrities of the carrying code north of the Tweed are doing. Morrison, the Royal High School and Scottish International captain, has resolved to turn out again, though not a few doubted his ability to do so. This was not on account of business or of age, but owing to an accident he had not long since. M'Ewan, Edinburgh Academicals, is also to the fore. Last season he showed signs of tiring, and though it is not generally known, he had a close shave to retain his cap last year. Dr. Simpson, the well-known half-back, at length retires, and Harry Smith, the Watsonian and International forward, does the same. Scotland, however, is not likely to lack a strong string of forwards. T. M. Scott, the old International and Hawick forward, who did not play last season, has again donned the jersey.

The Metropolitan club, Blackheath encountered Gloucester on Saturday and after a most interesting and exciting contest the West Country fifteen gained a narrow victory by five points to four. The fact must, of course, not be overlooked that Blackheath are still suffering from want of practice. Their season has only just commenced, but at the same time it must be confessed that the speedy overthrow of the Heathens has come as a disappointment to their numerous followers. It was in the back division that Blackheath failed on Saturday, but this can speedily be remedied. The forwards proved themselves to be a powerful set, and with a little more practice the premier Metropolitan Rugby club should be able to successfully cope with the teams that they will have to oppose during the coming months.

Meanwhile two other leading London clubs are proving their superiority. These are Richmond and London Scottish, who were both victorious in their matches on Saturday. The former team met the Harlequins, and a very uneven game resulted. The vanquished team has had a brilliant history, but it appears to have fallen upon evil days. Last season was a disastrous one for the club, and so far as this season has gone the side have done nothing to retrieve their misfortunes. A week previously they had gone down before the Old Merchant Taylors, and on Saturday they were beaten by a large majority of points. A better and more interesting struggle was the outcome of the meeting of the London Scottish and Rosslyn Park. The latter club, to the surprise of most of the spectators, managed to keep their formidable rivals at bay until half-time. Ultimately, however, the Scotsmen gained the upper hand, and finally won by 11 points to nil.

In the Lancashire Senior Competition the pride of Salford had a bad fall, as, contrary to general opinion, the team which so easily defeated Leigh the week previously entirely failed to come up to expectations against Swinton, the latter club rising to the occasion and vanquishing the Salfordians on their ground in the Royal borough. Evidently form is nothing to go by when these local rivals meet ; it would appear that a Swinton jersey is enough to frighten a Salford team any time. The Swintonians, who were in deadly earnest, played a grand rushing forward game, and gave their opponents precious little time to get their passing machinery into motion. It is the old, old story. Wigan continue to be consistent, and once again sadly disappointed their followers ; this time it was Warrington who enjoyed the trip to Coalopolis. A victory would be hailed with satisfaction, if not surprise, in the Wigan district.

Bradford, at one end, and Leeds, at the other, are the two most consistent teams now playing in Yorkshire. The one continue to beat all comers ; the other regularly bow the knee to everyone into whose presence they are ushered. To speak of the cheerful thing first, Bradford's fine form must be noticed. They have won all their matches, and the last success is perhaps the sweetest. In recent years their old friends at Manningham have been in the habit of extinguishing the Bradfordians' ambition just when it seemed most likely to be realised, and before Saturday there were not a few people who thought that history might be repeated. How great the local interest was in the engagement may be judged when it is said that the attendance was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, and that the receipts were over £300, this being the largest sum taken in the district outside the Cup-ties for some seasons.

Runcorn easily hold pride of place, a position from which they will give trouble ere they are dislodged. Their latest victims were the Tyldesley team, who continue to enjoy the company of Wigan at the bottom end of the table. The defence of Tyldesley appears to be the weakest part of the team. Broughton Rangers did rather better than usual, but even their improvement did not enable them to vanquish Stockport, the latter side scoring one of the few victories they have ever been able to record against the luckless Rangers. By defeating Widnes, Oldham have slipped into second place, and now head Salford by virtue of superior point average. The Widnesians had one of their off days, and consequently did not shine too refulgently. St. Helens sadly upset their followers, and came to grief at Rochdale, the Hornets creating much enthusiasm by their clever victory. Things are evidently looking up in the Valley of the Roach. Leigh, smarting under the defeat of the previous week, inveigled Millom to their stronghold and made merry at the expense of the latest comers in the competition. One thing appears certain, however, that Millom will not long remain in their present immediate company, as they have played some of their hardest games.

Public form pointed to a victory for Bradford, and this form was justified by the fact. Manningham played well up to half-time, but there was always just a little more class on the Bradford side, and in the second half there was practically only one team in the running. Bradford could only cross the line on two occasions, but Calvert, who has a penchant for dropping goals close in, lowered the Manningham goal twice, so that the score had the respectable proportions of 4 goals, 2 tries (14 points) to nothing. Next to Bradford, the strongest team in the competition appear to be Castleford, who handsomely defeated Halifax and thereby sprang to the second position in the tournament. There are, however, three clear points between the two clubs and such a lead at this time of the year is very important, though it may not be actually convincing.

County matches are looming very large on the horizon at present, and trial games are being arranged on every side. Though the Northern Union County Championship is not very extensive, it is growing in favour, and the excitement which at one time surrounded the meeting of the Roses under Rugby rules is now centring upon the forces sporting the Northern Union banner. Though there is a matter of four weeks yet to elapse ere the chosen of Lancashire and Yorkshire meet at Halifax, the counties are already preparing for the event, and this week trial teamsin each shire turned out to qualify for the proud honour of representing their respective counties. General satisfaction has been expressed in Northumberland Rugby circles at the decision of their Rugby Union to revert back to the old style of county trial, to wit, last season's fifteen against the next best fifteen. Last year a game was played between two teams from east and west, with county players excluded, a trial all very well as a first game, but not to suffice for the guidance of the committee in choosing a fifteen to tackle Yorkshire straight away. The match takes place on the Rockliff Ground on October 21.

The international swimming race on the squadron principle which resulted in a triumph for Australia, will long be remembered as the most exciting event of the season. In beating the English champion in the quarter-mile championship at Blackpool a few weeks ago Lane, the Australian champion, scarcely received the credit that was due to his great performance, and many openly expressed the opinion that Jarvis had been caught napping as it were. That such a view was erroneous was proved at the Ravensbourne gala on Saturday week when Jarvis, although having a two yards' start on his opponent, was again beaten over a similar distance. The race was one in which Derbyshire and Jarvis were opposed by J. H. Hellings, the ex-Australian short distance champion, and Lane. Derbyshire and Hellings were sent away first, the English sprint champion winning by two yards. As Derbyshire finished Jarvis was despatched, followed by Lane the moment Hellings touched the finished post. By this method Jarvis profited by the advantage gained by Derbyshire and increased his lead on Lane to four yards which separated them until almost four hundred yards had been traversed.

By the onlookers the result was deemed a foregone conclusion, and such a probability as a defeat for the English champion was not for a moment entertained—in fact it appeared as if Lane was about to give up the task. The action was misunderstood, for husbanding his resources he made his final effort, and with a quickened pace got on level terms with Jarvis less than a dozen yards from the finishing point. The struggle for the remaining distance was terribly trying, but the Australian was returned the winner by the smallest fraction of time, amidst great excitement, the Australians receiving well-merited rounds of applause. Such an instance of turning an apparently hopeless race into a victory has rarely been met with. It was one of the pluckiest efforts witnessed in swimming for many a long day, and has had the effort of establishing beyond all cavil the great ability of our Colonial visitor. Curiously enough both Australians had to be assisted out of the water after their efforts, whilst Derbyshire and Jarvis were litte distressed. Lane's time was 6 min. and Jarvis's 6min. 2 sec. The official amateur record stands to the credit of Tyers, and is 5 min. 53 1-5sec., and was made at Swindon in 1894. Tyers has since then swum the distance in the Broughton Bath in 5min. 43 1-5sec., but this time has never been accepted by the Amateur Swimming Association because the conditions governing records were not complied with.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OUR MILITARY POSITION.

Since in a few hours the time-limit of the Boer Ultimatum expires, it is unhappily necessary now to assume that before the day about it shall actually be at war with the Transvaal. The era of negotiation would seem to be over and we have now to ask ourselves—assuming there is war at once—what course it is likely to take.

"STRIKE ENGLAND!"

Mr. Swinburne, in his poem in the *Times* which we are implored to quote, says :

Strike England, and strike home.

Now that is precisely what at the moment England is not in a position to do. Before we are in a position to do that we must have the troops there which we are now getting ready to send out. When they arrive (which cannot be much, if anything, this side of Christmas) we shall have in South Africa :

1. The troops normally there—largely increased during the last few years in view of some such crisis as the present.

2. The Indian Contingent, the last portion of which are now landing at Durban, and most of which are being used to ensure the safety of Natal.

3. The Army Corps, which will start as soon as it can be got ready, but which (as we have said) cannot get to South Africa for several weeks.

We may safely assume that up to Christmas any British forward movement is out of the question, and our "best possible" is to repel any Boer attacks made on the various points of the frontier.

THE PROBABLE POINTS OF ATTACK.

On the assumption that the Boers mean by their Ultimatum to begin the fighting, there are in the main three points on the map on which attention should be fixed :

(1) "The Natal Border."—Here Laing's Nek is already at the mercy of the Boers, as is apparently Newcastle. They will almost certainly occupy these positions without any opposition. But there will be plenty of British troops at Ladysmith to repel any Boer advance, and with Ladysmith safe, Natal, as a whole would be so. The sentimental effect of occupying Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill may be considerable, but the military advantage is now considered not nearly so great as was at one time supposed.

(2) "The Bechuana Border."—Here Mafeking may be attacked, and this is the most likely scene for fighting in the immediate future—within the next few days. The British force at Mafeking is not large, but those who know Colonel Baden-Powell, who is in command, have great expectations that he will manage to keep his end up somehow, whatever the Boers may try against him.

(3) "The Cape Colony Border."—This is a long stretch. Kimberley is said to be safe. As to this boundary, it must be remembered that as you go north Cape Colony becomes increasingly Dutch. This lessens the chance of resistance on the part of the inhabitants, and it might happen that the Boers, if they advanced here, might receive assistance from British subjects, though it is very unlikely that any large number of Cape Dutch will fight for the Transvaal.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BOERS.

As to the strength of the Boers, there are—as is natural perhaps—conflicting estimates. The military correspondent of the *Times* said on Monday :

At a liberal estimate there may be 10,000 men distributed between Volksrust, Sandspruit, Wakkerstroom Utrecht, and Vryheid of whom probably about 7,000 are at the two first-named places, which alone can be easily provisioned. The military preparations of the Orange Free State, which does not possess any sources of revenue comparable to those of the Rand, and has been limited to a modest military expenditure are in a backward condition, and the war fever does not run so high in Bloemfontein as in Pretoria. Moreover, the presence of fully 20,000 armed Basutos on the Free State border cannot be left out of account and a portion of the burghers must be diverted to watch these formidable neighbours. To assume that 3,000 men are assembled at or near Harrismith is to make an extreme estimate. The total Boer force in the near neighbourhood of the frontier of Natal, cannot apparently exceed 13,000 men, and is probably less. This force is distributed over a line of about 140 miles, the distance separating its wings at Vryheid and Harrismith being approximately the same. Other forces of no great strength are at present retained at Standerton. The *Chronicle* expert reckons that the combined Transvaal and Free State have *at most* 40,000 men to put in the field. The *mail* estimates that for an immediate advance the Boers have :

On the West	2,000
Against Kimberley	3,000
On the Drakensberg	2,000
About Volksrust and Utrecht	12,000
On the Portuguese frontiers	2,000

THE BRITISH FORCES.

As we have already indicated Natal is safe. There are 3,000 troops at Ladysmith, and Sir George White will (according to the *Chronicle* expert) have in ten days' time 15,500 men including three regiments of first-class cavalry and five batteries of artillery. On the Cape side there are 2,500 troops including four companies of the North Lancashire Regiment. We have already dealt with Mafeking, and at other points of the Cape Border there are small quantities of troops. But it is hardly likely that any immediate Boer advance will be made, except into Natal or into Bechuanaland—that is, so far as the next few days are concerned.

THE PLANS OF CAMPAIGN.

As to what is likely to happen, there is much difference of opinion. If the Boers do not attack—they are sure to advance, but it does not follow that they will attack—there may well be a long military pause, just as there has been a negotiation pause. In that case we should devote our attention to "holding the fort" until the Army Corps arrives and places us in a position to take the offensive. That (as we have said) cannot be until Christmas. If the Boers attack, they may possibly succeed (at some such point as Mafeking), and there must be many places in which they could cross the border but without any real advantage to themselves in the long run. If the Boers took the offensive and attacked (say) Ladysmith, it is almost certain that they would be badly beaten. In such a case (not likely to occur) the moral effect might be very great. We know of old how good the Boers are at guerilla warfare on their own *kopjes* but they have no record of success in fighting in the open or attacking a fortified place. It must also be remembered, in contrasting 1899 with 1881, that the Boers are certainly not better, man for man (though conceivably better equipped), whilst it is the general opinion that our troops at present in South Africa are much better material than those who took part in previous anti-Boer campaigns. It should not be forgotten than the Indian contingent is particularly strong in seasoned troops, including those who have proved what they can do under the most difficult conditions in the Tirah campaign. Great confidence, too, will be felt in the generals and their staffs now on the spot, as well as in the commandership of Sir Redvers Buller, who sails for South Africa on Saturday. He is an able tactician, a man of great determination, although the last man to run unnecessary risks.

THE COURSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Have the Boers food and ammunition enough for a long campaign, or will three months exhaust their food supplies (the exhaustion of their ammunition clearly depends on the course the war takes)? Our own information is that there is plenty of food in the Transvaal and the Free State. But the Boers, if the campaign be prolonged, will certainly run great dangers of lossing their troops through leakage. The Boer will not desert to the enemy, but he may possibly go back to his farm. Irregular troops (such as the Boer troops are) do not like military pauses, particularly when each day they remember that they have at great personal sacrifices left their homesteads. We do not state these facts in order to underestimate the enemy. To do that might be a fatal mistake. In fact, the risk of leakage rather involves this—that the Boer Generals, once war is declared will somehow have to give their men some fighting to do. The *Times* expert said on Monday in his review of the situation : When the situation is broadly reviewed it is clear that the outbreak of war would find the British forces everywhere on the defensive and well prepared. The Boers, would, therefore be compelled either to attack strong positions or to limit their operations to raids, which, in the long run would prove to have little military importance. The railway may be cut in Natal and Bechuanaland, but it can be quickly restored. Laing's Nek may be occupied in force ; but this position need not necessarily be an object of attack, and the occupation would involve a large deduction from the moderate strength of which the Boers dispose. Mean while, the maintenance of a state of war would tell heavily upon the resources of the Transvaal, and still more upon those of the Free State. The more enlightened Boers will realise the inherent weakness of their military system if kept for some time in scattered and ill-provided camps.—*Westminster Gazette*, Oct. 11.

The remains of Johann Strauss, which, on June 6 were interred in a provisional grave, were laid to final rest on Oct. 6 in the grave of honour by the side of Brahms, offered by the town of Vienna. The cermony of reinterment was strictly private, only the family and a few personal friends being present. When the new grave was closed, wreaths were deposited by these friends, and by representatives of the Vienna Conservatoire.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

The match on Monday between Messrs. Tait and Ball on the links of the St. Annes Club provided one of the finest encounters ever witnessed between these old opponents. It was the final of the Amateur Championship over again, with the notable exception that on this occasion the positions of the players were reversed ; as, after Mr. Ball had led literally all the way, on several occasions holding the substantial advantage of four holes in hand, Mr. Tait came away with a great exhibition of the game, and finding a slight flaw in the armour of his opponent, who somewhat dropped away from the previous standard of play he had been exhibiting, snatched a narrow victory by winning the last hole, and that after he had had the worst of the argument after the tee shot had been played, as he lay in the bunker on the right hand side of the course. On the other hand, Mr. Ball was well placed in the centre of the course. It was at this point that Mr. Tait's powers of recovery, which had not been so marked a feature of his game as usual, came to the rescue, as playing the stroke perfectly he reached the green, and, thanks to some indifferent putting on the part of his opponent, actually secured the hole and the match. He may have been somewhat fortunate in obtaining a good lie in the bunker, the bottom of which, owing to the recent rain was hard and firm, but this in no way detracted from the merit of the stroke, which was perfectly played and that, too, at a very critical moment.

In one particular it was a more interesting match than the famous final at Prestwick, in that the play was distinctly of a better class than that exhibited in the championship. Certainly at St. Annes there was missing the natural feeling of anxiety which must appertain to a championship final, and which may have accounted for the slightly superior form exhibited by both players, but, excellent as the golf undoubtedly was at Prestwick, it was acknowledged on all hands by those who had the pleasure of witnessing both matches, that the form at St. Annes was finer. In the earlier stages of the first round Mr. Tait was occasionally a shade wild, and Mr. Ball, who was playing with almost machine-like accuracy, did not fail to take advantage of his opportunities, with the result that he held an advantage of two holes by the time the sixth had been holed out, and he had an excellent opportunity of increasing his lead at the seventh, but failed at a two-foot putt. The eighth fell to him, however, Mr. Tait being far too strong from the tee, but Mr. Tait reversed matters at the ninth, owing to Mr. Ball being wide on the right of the green in rough country with his second. This left the champion with a lead of two holes, which he quickly increased to four. Mr. Tait had hardly the best of the luck at the 16th and 11th, but he made amends for this by annexing the 13th in a sensational two, his tee shot resting within two feet of the hole. Mr. Ball had the hardest of luck when his second, a short pitch from the edge of the green, rested on the very lip of the hole, this leaving Mr. Ball with a lead of three, which he retained at the conclusion of the 15th hole. The 16th fell to Mr. Tait in a superb three, but a badly sliced drive at the 17th cost him the hole, Mr. Ball playing it perfectly in four, only to see Mr. Tait reduce the adverse lead once again to two on the eighteenth green, where he repeated the feat accomplished at the sixteenth hole of holing from his iron. Two up against a player of Mr. Tait's calibre is not a safe lead, but it is nevertheless a very useful one, and Mr. Ball quickly commenced to make his position more secure by annexing the first hole, Mr. Tait being very wild from the tee. Only by the aid of holing a four or five yard putt did Mr. Tait save a half at the second, whilst the third hole ended with a similar result. After both had missed their long approaches, Mr. Tait failing to get hold of his second to the fourth, Mr. Ball had no difficulty in increasing his lead once again to four, this being the position of affairs when driving to the seventh hole, where Mr. Tait came away with a sensational piece of play as after two exceptionally long strokes, he actually succeeded in holding his pitch on to the green. The eighth was prettily halved in three, but at the ninth Mr. Tait reduced the adverse lead to two with an excellent four, having reached the turn in the low figure of 35 as against the 36 of Mr. Ball. At the tenth Mr. Tait had the worst of the luck, as although Mr. Ball half topped his tee shot he obtained a comparatively good lie at the bottom of the bunker, whereas Mr. Tait, from a good drive, was trapped in the extreme end of the bunker, and he eventually lost the hole, and once again stood three holes in arrears. From this point he had all the best of the play. Superior driving gave him an advantage at both the eleventh and twelfth holes, but in each instance putts of some six or seven feet proved too much for him, and a half resulted. He again had an advantage in the long game to the thirteenth, but a faulty approach left him with the worst of the hole, and he eventually had to lift a stymie for a half which he successfully accomplished. At the fourteenth, Mr. Ball made an error of judgment in taking his cleek for his second, short of the green, in consequence of which he eventually lost the hole. To the fifteenth Mr. Tait's superior long game gave him an advantage, which secured for him the hole in three, whilst he followed this success up by once more holing the sixteenth in three, by the aid of which he succeeded in bringing the match to level terms for the first time since the third hole in the morning round. At the seventeenth he again had the best of matters, but a half eventually resulted, and the story of the sensational finish at the last hole I have already related. So ended one of the best matches ever seen on a green.

On the play, a halved match would have been a fitting termination, for whereas Mr. Ball was the steadier of the two, and certainly played the better golf during the first round, and in the initial portion of the second round, this was compensated for by Mr. Tait's brilliant finish, particularly for the last eight holes. In the driving there was little, in it Mr. Ball probably having a slight pull in the first round ; but towards the conclusion of the second round Mr. Tait lengthened out wonderfully, and invariably left his opponent many yards in the rear. Mr. Ball's approaching was probably the sounder of the two, but, on the other hand, Mr. Tait holed a number of very useful putts invariably just at the time they were wanted.

Very seldom has the autumn meeting of the Royal Liverpool Club been better patronised than was the case last week. On each day over 100 players took out cards—a fact no doubt chiefly due to the exceptionally fine weather. After the recent examples of weather encountered at St. Annes and other meetings, the members of the Royal Liverpool Club may consider themselves distinctly fortunate, particularly as the day previous to the meeting the conditions were just about as unfavourable as they possibly could be. The play for the medals was close on both days, particularly on the second, when at one time it looked probable that there would be a three-handed tie for first honours, as Messrs. Ball and Graham had each halved in totals of 77, and Mr. Hilton, on concluding the 16th hole, had an aggregate of 68, leaving him a total of eight strokes for the last two holes to win, and nine strokes to tie. He proved equal to the task of accomplishing the former, however, and secured first honours with a score of 76. Messrs. Ball and Graham had to play off for second honours, which ended in favour of the amateur champion with a score of 78, as against 82. So he supplemented his success on the first day, when he secured premier honours with an identical score of 77, Mr. Graham on that occasion being more fortunate in securing second honours with 79, one stroke in front of Mr. Hilton, who handed in 80.

As far as I can remember the average scoring in connection with the Hoylake meetings has never been quite as low as was the case last week. The individual winning scores of the autumn meeting last year certainly excelled those of last week, as on the first day Mr. Ball secured the honours with 76, whilst on the second day Mr. Hilton improved upon this with 74 ; but collectively the scoring was lower last week. It may have been due to the condition of the course, which was certainly in excellent condition, but good as it was, the putting greens, although seemingly good, were far from easy. In fact, those who have been in the habit of playing on inland greens, or greens of a soft texture of grass, which are invariably in super-excellent condition at this time of the year, expressed the opinion that they appeared exceedingly difficult.

In the aggregate Mr. Ball took away the palm with a total of 154, and on his recent form he certainly appears to be playing as well as ever he did in his life. Strange as it may seem, considering his reputation, it is true that his putting, particularly at the longer ranges, is not the least factor in the success he has achieved during recent months. Messrs. Graham and Hilton followed close on the heels of the amateur champion with aggregates of 156, and considering the fact that the former had for a fortnight previous to the meeting not even handled a club, his performance is probably even more meritorious than that of Mr. Ball, and a grand testimony to the natural golfing instincts of this brilliant young player. That he is playing a finer game than ever is exemplied by his recent medal rounds, the last three of which work out at the low average of 78, being individually 78, 79, and 77.

Tom Williamson, the young professional of the Nottingham club, appears to have given an excellent exhibition against the mighty Vardon in their encounter on Saturday at Nottingham. He certainly had the advantage of playing the match over his home green, and consequently enjoyed the advantage of local knowledge over his re-doubtable opponent, but to get within two holes of Vardon even with all these advantages is a feat which I think very few of the rising generation are capable of. The performance must have been peculiarly gratifying to Nottingham golfers, who can claim him as a purely home product, and who are justified in hoping that he will improve upon his performance at Sandwich, excellent as it was in the near future.

Liverpool, Oct. 13. H. H. Hilton.

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TARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

thanks of the Army are due to the Commander-in-chief for his timely Order regarding the applications by officers to proceed "on leave" to South Africa. None will be granted, we are told, so that perhaps the impending campaign will be free from that unadulterated nuisance the unattached medal hunter. That these free lances have invariably shown themselves to be very gallant gentlemen it is impossible to deny, but the unfairness of their raid lies in the fact that from their very freedom they are enabled to roam about in search of distinction, whereas the authorised combatant has to content himself with the often unpicturesque duty of sticking to his company or regiment. Recent campaigns have caused a vast deal of unpublished bitterness in this respect. The most charitable of men cannot be expected to rejoice when he sees a decoration or promotion,—to say nothing of the subsequent patting on the back by an undiscerning public,—snatched before his very eyes by a person who has no right whatever to be present on the field at all. Lord Wolseley's Order will restore what has too long been absent from our troops on active service, namely, the knowledge that the path of duty alone is the way to distinction.

There is no use in disguising the fact that there is a widesprad opinion amongst soldiers that a big war in South Africa, if unfortunately affairs thus shape themselves, will have the effect of showing up very considerably the rottenness of much of our present military organisation. One thing is obvious, that if we should sustain any big losses it will, at the present average rate of recruiting, cripple our active strength for a long time to come. It may however be assumed that such an event would furnish the one opportunity much needed to strengthen the hands of the military authorities in inducing the Government to impose upon the country an increase of military strength which has long been regarded as imperative. As a well known Minister observed to the present writer a shot time since: "The material increase of our land forces has become a matter of vital importance to this country, and the people of England must either consent to a much deeper dip into the national purse, or to same form of more general service." If therefore the country need a severe lesson before this point is properly appreciated, it had better come in a war with the Boers than in one with a great rival Power.

In the days when colonels owned and clothed cavalry regiments, and even later when, as in the case of Lord Cardigan and the 11th Hussars, they spent enormous sums from their own private resources on their regiments, "my" regiment meant something more than even the nominal ownership which unlimited tenure of command inferred. But in these days of a four years' tenure only, and a second-in-command impatiently waiting for the succession, "my" regiment has a very different meaning. It is a mere form of speech; the chief says "my," the remaining officers also say "my" or "our." A collective veto is reasonable if there are sufficient grounds for it; the *hoc volo sic jubeo* of the individual would be an anomaly, seeing that both objector and objected must have entered the Service by the same door.—competitive examination.

The Admiralty, it is announced, have decided to erect a permanent recruiting station opposite the Devonport gun wharf for the accommodation of Honorary Lieutenant G. South, R.N., and his staff. The buildings are estimated to cost 2,000*l*., and it seems odd that it should be thought needful to provide Mr. South with recruiting offices in the heart of a naval centre like Devonport. We may take it that the inhabitants of the naval ports and the neighbouring towns and villages are already well acquainted with the conditions of service in the Navy, and it would therefore seem more desirable to tap other sections of the population less familiar with the advantages of a naval career. It is, no doubt, a fact that the bulk of the boys and marines recruited hail from the south of England, though there is no sufficient reason why the recruiting field should be so limited. Mr. South and his assistants are to pay periodical vists to the towns and villages in the west of England, which should compensate for the with drawal of the *Ganges* from Falmouth.

The Admiralty still find skilled mechanics most difficult to recruit, and it is stated that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which organised the deplorable strike two years ago, has decided to hamper the recruiting of mechanics as much as it can. Most of the engine-room artificers of the Navy belong to this powerful trade union, and it is with a view to backing the claims of these chief petty officers that the union is taking action. The engine-room artificers want certain boncessions connected with mess places, secluded bath-room, and the like, which the Admiralty do not see their way to grant. The limited accommodation of the modern ship of war stands in the way. Also, as we understand, the engine-room artificers are bent upon claiming eligibility for promotion to warrant rank at the age of twenty-one, and object strongly to the rule which delays until the age of thirty-five. Besides this they wish to be pensioned, as warrant officers, at the age of fifty, and the regulations fix the age for retirement at fity-five. It is evident that the admiralty will find the union troublesome but their lordships are not beaten yet, and have very warmly taken up the recruiting scheme divised by Mr. Allan, the member for Gateshead. Under this scheme the kingdom has been mapped out into five engineering districts, to each of which an admiralty recruiting agent is to be appointed. The recruiting agents will be engineers (why not retired engineer officers?) and will receive regular salaries and capitation grants in addition. This scheme is likely to involve some outlay, and it is to be tried for twelve months. In view of the trouble already caused through the entry of trade unionists, the Admiralty would be well advised to consider the feasibility of entering only non-union men as skilled mechanics in the Navy.

All units, except cavalry, Field and Royal Horse Artillery, will be provided with horses in South Africa at cost price. In other words, officers will pay the cost of the horse to Government. This is so far an advantage. But no arrangement exists about the price of the horse if, and when, an officer has to leave, say at the end of probable hostilities. When this takes place the horses would have to be sold for considerably less than the cost to the officer who purchases from Government. Under these conditions the Government might well arrange either to repurchase the horse, or order its conveyance, free of charge, to any station to which an officer may have to be transferred on the public service. An example of how the present regulation bears hardly may here be given. Two officers sent to Crete from Egypt during the disturbances at the former station had their horses conveyed free of charge; but when the disturbances at Crete terminated and the officers left the place they could not obtain transport for the chargers and were compelled to sell them locally at a great sacrifice, obtaining no compensation for the loss sustained thereby.

Owing chiefly to the very indadequate accommodation afforded by the old Naval College at Portsmouth, the Admiralty have directed that sub-lieutenants shall in future study pilotage at Greenwich, leaving the Portsmouth College free for the officers undergoing instruction in gunnery and torpedo work. The theory of pilotage can, of course, be studied just as well at Greenwich as anywhere else, but the course has hitherto included practical exercise on board a gunboat in the Solent, and it will hardly be wise to omit this portion of the course, since some officers consider that more pilotage can be learned in two days aflot than in a fortnight's mugging over books and charts in the school-room.

On officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps who are incessantly moved about at short notice, more so perhaps than officer of any corps, the present regulation must bear very hardly. It would be only fair and equitable if Government would sell horses at cost price at all stations. When officers are moved abroad, or from colony to colony, the horse should be conveyed by Government free or repurchased at a valuation. The field kit should also be sold to officers out of Government stores at cost price; mess tins, "Sam Browne" belts, camp beds, sleeping valises, &c., and even khaki uniform cost a goodly sum when bought from the usual sources privately; they would cost considerably less if provided by contract. Another heavy item in an officer's expenditure is regimental saddlery. This might be supplied from Government stores at a reasonable price to all officers. Assuming that the War Office is always open to suggestions whereby the expenses of officers may be legitimately curtailed, we here point to, at least, two directions in which the interests of officers might with advantage be studied; certainly in the case of those proceeding on active service.

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BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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HAPPY IS THE MAN with a Packet of OGDEN'S 'GUINEA-GOLD' CIGARETTES
The A1 Smoke
For Absolute Purity & Fragrance
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
OGDENS
GUINEA GOLD CIGARETTES
PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST
STANLEY OAKES,
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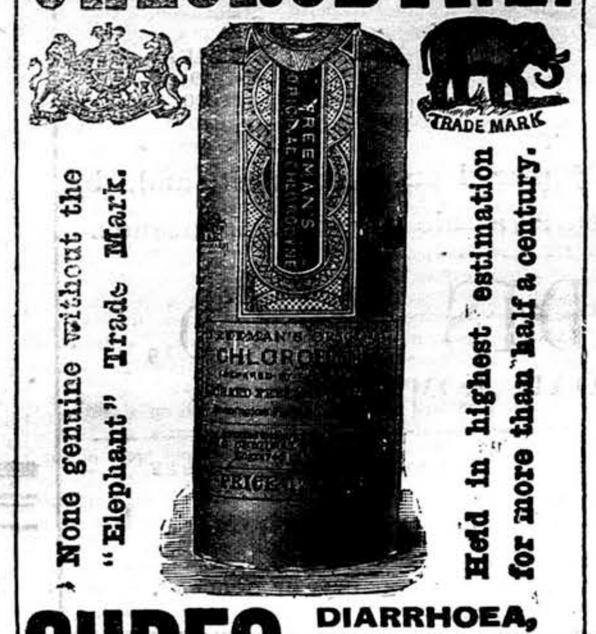
FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.



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Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

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REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

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LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
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CHAMPAGNES!!

INDIA BRAND

Giesler & C^o. à Avize. Champagne.

Specially selected for
TREACHER & C^o. (LIMITED)
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TREACHER & CO., LD., are Sole Agents for these fine and deservedly popular wines.

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" " Special Cash ...	" 40 0	" 76 0

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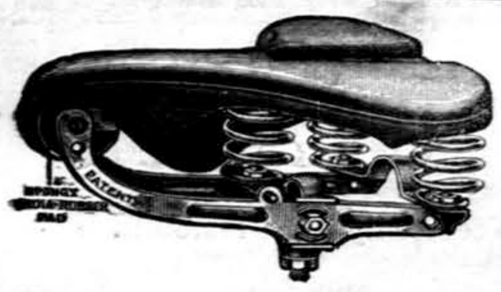

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THE ALBION MILLS SADDLERY COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM.

THE back frame of the saddle is supported by an easy spiral spring. In place of the usual thick, hard leather used in the peak of ordinary saddles, a soft pliable leather is used, which yields to the slightest pressure, and is connected with the frame by a *soft spongy rubber pad*, thus entirely doing away with all hard parts in the front. The top of the saddle is covered with a pad filled with a special composition of a similar nature to rubber which does not become hard, and *will not heat* when ridden. The saddle absolutely prevents injurious pressure, and is strongly recommended by medical men for the use of ladies as well as gentlemen. The saddle has a very handsome appearance, and is made of the very best material throughout.

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"They are a Treasure."
Standard

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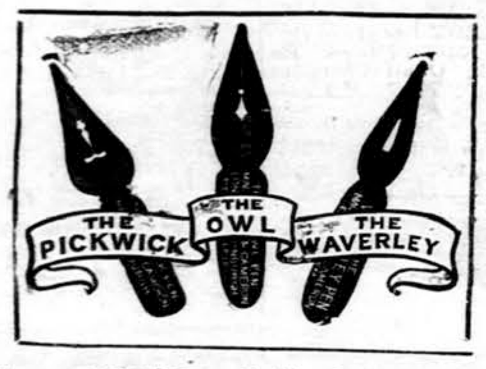

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"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
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"[illegible]e Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
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They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

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Rs. 45 per 1000.

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PURVEYORS TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
CAIRO — EGYPT
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ADMIRAL
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These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

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LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

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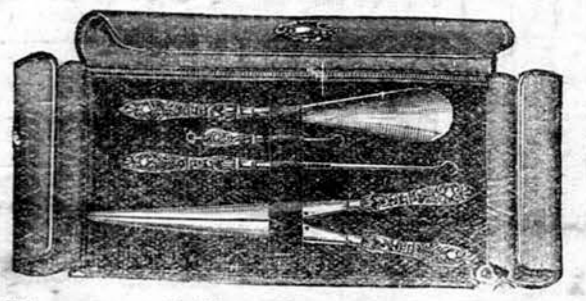

Silver Mounted Glove Hook, Stretcher, Shoehorn and Button Hook, Rs. 28

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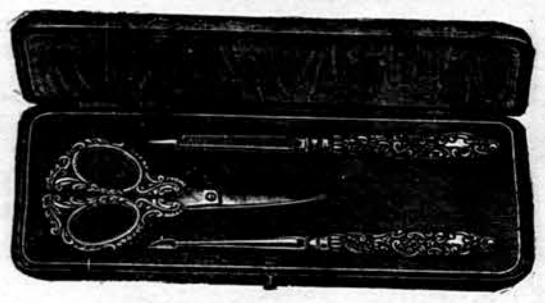

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Silver Cigarette Box to hold 50 Cigarettes, Rs. 65.
" " " " " 100 " Rs. 100.

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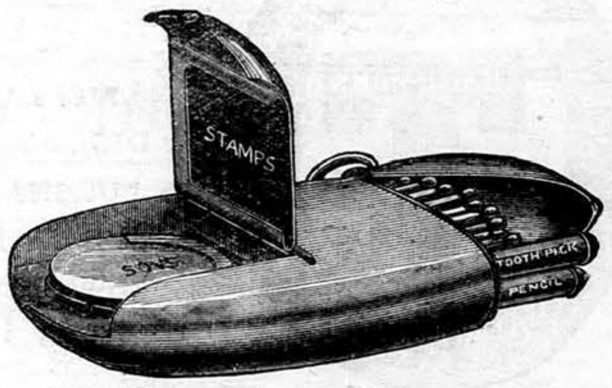

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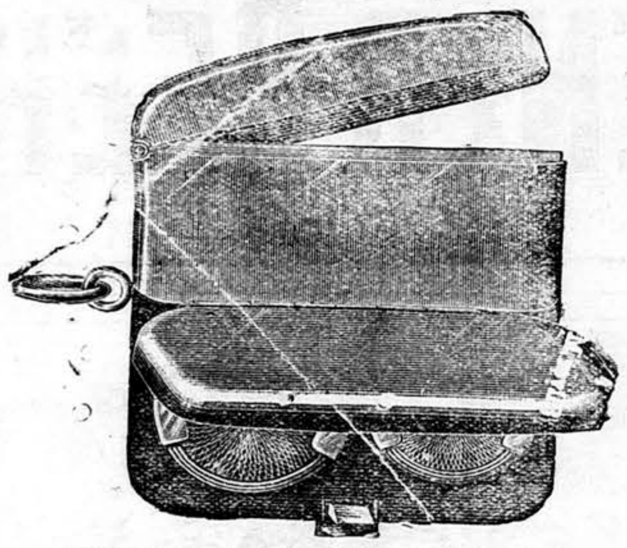

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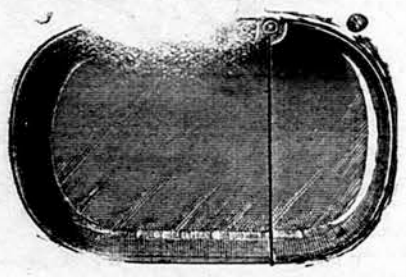

Silver Match Box, Rs. 8-8.

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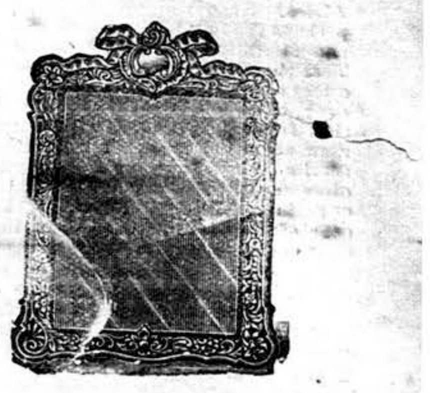
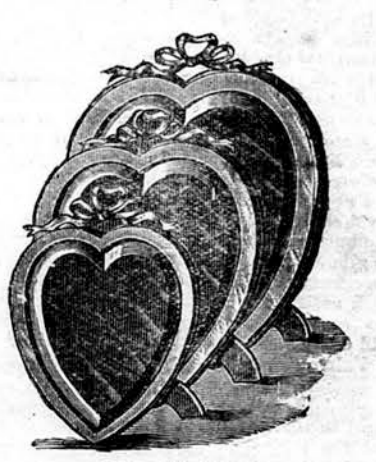


binet, Rs. 22 ; Carte de Visite Rs. 9.

Cabinet, Rs. 16 ; Carte de Visite, Rs. 12.

Cabinet, Rs. 23 ; Carte de Visite Rs. 9.



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New Etagere Tables of Chestnutwood with lovely painted fayence trays.

New Afternoon Tea-kettles on hammered iron stands.

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ARRESTS THE FALL.
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ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

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FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
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FER BRAVAIS
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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
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Nerve-Nagging Neuralgia.

The man or woman who suffers from this distressingly painful malady may well be pitied. Comfort seems unattainable. No position brings ease. Sleep and rest are out of the question. There seems to be no escape from the excruciating ache and throb.

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WILL STOP THE PAIN.

It is a specific for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and all other pains. It is almost magical in the quickness with which it brings relief. A few applications are all that are necessary. The ache begins to leave when the treatment commences and soon comes the blissful, restful feeling that always follows the cessation of intense pain. Thousands have testified to these facts. It never fails when used according to directions. It will bring relief every time. It is sold by all chemists at Re. 1 per bottle, and by

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